TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1921

NUMBER 8

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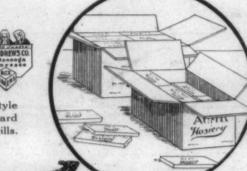
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9-15



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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879.

VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1921

NUMBER 8.

The Mexican Textile Industry

(Extracts from report received by Lockwood, Greene & Co.

Introduction.

Desirable as it might be to be able to give accurate statistical data on cotton manufacturing industry in Mexico, this is impossible. The only available list of mills is that supplied by the tax records of the government, and this, of course, gives us no information on the number of machines, class of goods manufactured, or in fact, any thing except the bare statement of the tax assessed . And the reason why no more than this information is available is that any other data supplied would, it is feared, be used as a ground for raising taxes higher! Hence, in view of the fact that all statistics are simply guesses more or less intelligent, this report will keep such data to a minimum.

Size of Industry.

It is estimated that Mexico has at present about 110 cotton mills, containing 750,000 spindles and 24,500 looms. Virtually there has been no increase in the size of the industry since 1908. It will therefore be seen that the average mill has 6818 spindles and 223 looms

Textile Centers.

The city of Puebla stuated about half way between Vera Cruz and Mexico City) and its vicinity, has some sixty mills of all sizes, so that this section may be considered at the present time as the heart of the cotton manufacturing industry. Orizaba, which, because of its damp climate, has been called the Manchester of Mexico, contains the next largest number of spindles. Atlix-co, Mexico City, and Guadalajara, to the northwest, each contain several

Political and Economic Features Affecting the Cotton Industry.

which have existed in Mexico since feet on the expansion and developindustry and are considered by some of Diaz. Nor has this element ceased to operate; in fact, practically the only reason given the writer during his recent trip in Mexico by tainty.

certain textile goods. was effected so ten of late these are maintained that already it is practically imwith New York banks.

possible to import into Mexico low- Mill Ownership and Management. grade cotton goods profitably. The the section below dealing with raw materials will be mentioned the

The long-continued inefficiency the transportation system of Mexico with its resulting congestion facturers, for dry goods merchants panies, even where the control re-were frequently forced to buy the mains in the hands of one family. local products available or to go Mill management on the whole is Dyestuffs and chemicals were without. Several of the larger mills, quite ineffective as viewed from purchased from the United States in fact, found it profitable to own American standards. Most of the during the war, but more and more, their own railroad engines and cars, managers the mills and carrying their finished goods to the local markets. However, the transportation system and in due time will no doubt :m- make a pretense of a cost account- its own. The main features, how-

government bank of issue, what all the functions from purchasing on The unsettled political condition be functioning in due time. Mean- all this, it should be remembered ment of chance. The hich have existed in Mexico since while there is one important fact that the mills have made money and worm has also become 1910 have naturally had their ef- especially noteworthy as compared are considered profitable invest- problem, so much so that gold and certain subsidiary ceptional. to be the most important cause of coins are used, so that Mexican exthe stunted growth since the time change remains at close to its partty of 1 peso equalling \$50 U.S.

in during his recent trip in Mexico by varies from 12 per cent to 20 per quite surprising. In certain mills, one inch staple, and of a good demanufacturers for non-expansion at cent a year, no concern of any for example, until strict regulations gree of fineness and color. A lack of present was the political uncer-standing can afford to borrow in were announced and enforced, men uniformity in grading has been its

The Mexican Government is most credit elsewhere. On the whole, the lated enough money on which they anxious to see the textile industry textile concerns are financially could live out the week and then within the country expand and de-sound and are rarely forced to bor-rest fill the next week began or till velop, and to that end has assisted row in the local market. The larg- their money had run out. by a tariff policy growingly protecter firms maintain balances, in some the workers been trained to handle tive in character. As recently as cases running as high as several more than one spinning frame, or As recently as cases running as high as several more than one spinning frame, or July 1, 1921 a further rise in the hundred thousand dollars with fortariff, as high as 50 per cent on eign banks in Mexico, but more of- for example.

As brought out above, the ownernew rates were obtained in part, it ship of the textile mills in Mexico help, such as it was is said, through the use of a fund lies almost entirely in the hands of ous problem is at hand in that of 350,000 Mexican pesos collected French or Spannish nationals. In though through a series of insteps taken to promote the growth that should they decided to boycott of strikes and labor trouble, of cotton within the country.

Raw Materials. bankruptey for that mill.

In view of the extent of foreign control, it is not unnatural to find at all ports and border railroads that all the larger mills and many of power used by the mills. The has in a way helped the local manu- of the smaller ones are stock com- electrical power generated is usu-

they have not the detailed practical knowledge based on personal experience that one would expect to find. somewhat better than formerly, Only one or two of the mills even Mexico might well have a report of It was a surprise to ing system and usually this is large- ever, can be commented on briefly: many that the Mexican Government ly an amateur affair of a hit-or-miss

Labor Situation.

that market if it has any available would work till they had accumu-

rest till the next week began or till two or possibly three plain looms,

However, wages, until three years, were so low that this was not an enormous problem, and there was a large enough supply of Now a serious problem is at hand in that from the manufacturers who would the case of the French, the same creases, wages are at least 85 per profit by the new decree. Under people own the large department cent above pre-war labor is as instores throughout the whole coun-efficient as ever, and no one has yet try; in fact, their strength is such dared to cut out the wages for fear

In view of the small amount of coal generally available, water power and oil are the two main sources electrical power generated is usually available at quite reasonable rates

their own railroad engines and cars, managers are foreigners; so are as opportunity offers, the mills are both for moving their raw materials many of the overseers, but often again buying in Europe, as on the again buying in Europe, as on the whole, their experiences with American dyestuffs were not satisfactory.

The cotton growing industry of

Mexico's average cotton crop is could run as successfully as it has variety. Inefficiency and waste are now around 100,000 bales a year. the lines which it took over in 1917. universal. On the other hand, it This amount varies, of course, with In view of the fact that there is should be noted that the manage- the weather conditions more than yet no central banking system. ment, often consisting of one man might be expected because the sucno important stock exchange and no with clerical assistance, performs cess of the crop depends primarily certain floods occuring at the banking there is is along rather rig- the raw materials and fuel required right time in the Laguna district id lines. A system based along the "Styling" the goods and supervis- around Torreon. Since there is no lines of our Federal Reserve System ing the manufacture, to selling the irrigation except from this source, has been proposed and will no doubt products turned out. Yet, despite the matter has always a large elea serious with Europe—there is at present no ments—a 25 per cent return on one's have been proposals to forbid the ment of the cotton manufacturing paper money at all in use in Mexi- money is not considered at all ex- growth of any cotton for two years in order to kill this insect. Naturally small growers, dependent on cot-Practically all the common mill ton for their livelihood, have pro-labor is Mexican, inefficient, lazy tested against this extreme meas-Since the average linterest rate and unintelligent, yet showing a cer- ure and have so far prevailed. Practhe Mexican market on loans tain mechanical ability at times tically all Mexican cotton is of about (Continued on Page 8.)

A Question of Branding Knit Goods

Knit Goods Bulletin says:

and buyers on the subject of trademarking merchandise disclosed that both agreed they would rather have the ability to place a nationally known trademark on a specific product than own the bricks and motar comprising the plants which could produce these goods, but without identification

Another banker, also unnamed. attaches prime importance to prod-uct. and is quoted as saying: "Mills and management do not mean much to me in comparison to the product-The product is the creation of an industrial organization and it bears the impress of its creator. It would require a brainless management to ruin a business with a first-class

'A department head of a large New York commission house in makes the prediction that the market for unidentified textile products is fast narrowing and eventually will practically disappear. He stresses the fact that direct-to-retailer hosiery manufacturers, selling unhave been enjoying a relatively greater volume of business than mills distributing through salers. The brands, he conwholesalers. tends, have put these makers of knifted goods in the class of manufacturers whose brands of woven goods have become household assuming there has been merit behind that trade mark, and he cites the popularity of certain branded or ticketed muslins, and sheetings.

"The saies manager for a manufacturing establishment capitalized self controls. at several million dollars whose experience in selling to the jobbing lizes that his brand or trademark trade covers both the branded and would carry no weight. He therethe unidentified, inclines to the latter as the better proposition. Some years ago, he says, when he was exploiting a trademarked line he had in interesting the larger jobbers in the Chicago territory. They affected to know nothing of it-To prove to the jobbers the popu-counts, are freely offered to manularity of his brand he called into facturers whose mill name is well service a recognized advertsng exmade with the result it was found a mill line of knit goods unbranded was more generally favored than for the sock when he tells his cus-the trademarked identical line in tomer, "This stocking is made by question. The former was the prod- the So-and-So Mill. The salesman that was all. The branded line was reputable maker. , extensively advertised and still is "At least two mills selling retailamong the better known of its class. ers and employing no trademark are

will establish and maintain a mar- year of silk half hose. ket for an unbranded product. a ville (Tenn.) Knitting Mills, Comknitting mill which three years ago pany is sold ahead on several of its must be the equal of the former if it for collecting the data, which is was unknown in the trade as such fines (all branded) for 30 to 60 days is to hold its place and command its uniform throughout the rest of the shows that it has for almost two The unbranded mercerizer hosiery share of patronage. years has been selling to practically of a Pennsylvania mill selling to job-

start by executives experienced in erating not more than two-thirds 'A banker, unnamed, is quoted in the manufacture of hosiery and oth- tme. a trade publication as saying that er knitted products, and placed at as to yarn and finish, the better, at an inquiry among manufacturers the head of its sales department a \$3.50, is being taken in preference person widely known in the jobbing to the other at \$2.75. Retailer mills

> "It has been the experience of a number of manufacturers that large own marks. They are assumed to jobbers are not kindly disposed, as be getting precisely the quality that a rule, toward mill brands of hosiery. No one of these leading wholesale distributors would regard his stock complete if it did not include, for example, "Fruit of the mer. Loom," "Red Seal," "Pepperel" and "I "Lonsdate," brands which for years manufacturers, to put the cost of have been bousehold terms with wo- branding into the goods and comhave been household terms with women who do the family purchasing.

Taking the more modern brands of knitted goods, a jobber says, "We handle them only if we must not enough in them, if they be sold to all jobbers, as in knitted goods, as a rule."

"The small community jobber handling branded goods, it is pointed out, has a very great advantage over the metropolitan house whose salesmen visit the community. The visiting salesman, it s held, often cannot compete in the branded with the local jobber unless by offering a der their well established brands, price concession, and this, it is asserted, usually comes from the smaller houses. Thus, the territory comes from the for branded goods, aside from some which have been nationally known for many years, and usually are not sold by mills, to small distributors, is restricted so far as the larger jobbers are concerned, and they are not partial to meeting the reductons frequently named by establishments too small to complete except by offering concessions. The favorite brand with a jobber, speaking generally, is one which he him-tributor in financial distress is the

"The small or obscure jobber reafore seeks, the branded, from which it is deduced that brands do sell goods-and it must be admitted that a brand, to constitute a selling point, must be advertised. But mill reputation may be as good as the most widely known trademark, and acand favorably known, by all classes tour of the jobbers was of distributors. For example, in relation to a mill line of silk hose, a salesman commands instant respect uct of what is a large unit in the might not be able to go very far knifting industry. It was put up with his customer if he could not in paper boxes of a distinctve type; mention a brand or the name of a

"In support of the view that merit sold up for the remainder of the The Knox-

Of two lines, identical, except are buying from jobber mills, having the goods put up under their goes into the goods of the jobber, yet the latter is permitting a part of the production to drift to a competitor-a mill that sells to his custo-

"It is easily possible, say some to put the cost of mand as wide and profitable a market as for the best of the trademarked. Admitting that the mills selling direct to the retail trade almost without excepton employ brands and that they have been without busier by far than the average mill selling to jobbers, this does not prove that brand is the prime factor in the relative volume of business. for many jobbers distribute under their own brands, yet they are not selling as many dozens of hosiery or of underwear per retailer as are the mills which sell to the retailer.

"One objection of some manufacturers to the use of trademarks is the possibility of the brand going with the goods into what is regarded undesirable company. During a period of steady radical price decline and "dumping" merchandise by second hands at far less than mill value, very high class goods are liable to find their way into establishments where, ordinarily, only the very cheap is to be found. This is something the manufacturer cannot prevent when an overloaded dismedium through which the product came to be displayed in the show window of some store where it would not be found in normal times The trashy is not exalted, in the mind of the household buyer, by the -presence of the quality article of popular brand, while the latter may be viewed by jobbers as having been cheapened.

"A few of the large department stores are said to display no branded goods, with a number of exceptons, and use them only for the purpose of "special" sales.

"No sane seller advertising his trademark would wilfully cheapen his product, except he were planning a retirement from business by means which would be likely trail of dishonor. The leave a branded, therefore, must be assumed to possess merit. If it did not, the brand would condemn it. Of comparable lines, one branded; the other not branded but identified with a manufacturer of known re-

Concerning the marketing of all the larger jobbing houses. This bers is being bought by jobbers in cessfully match his mill reputation of branded lines of knit goods, the establishment was manned from the only moderate qualities, the mill op- aganst the trademark of a compeaganst the trademark of a competitor will be no early convert to the banker view that it might be more desirable to "have the ability to place a nationally known trademark on a specific product than to own the bricks and mortar comprising the plant which could produce the goods, but not identified.'

World's Cotton Consumption for First Half-Year Estimated at 7,-357.212 Bales.

Consumption of raw cotton throughout the world during the half-year ended July 31 amounted to 7,357,212 bales, according to figures just made available by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers Association, of which Arno S. Pearse is general secretary, and who is responsible for the statistics.

Due to the incompleteness of returns-from countries any comparison of the new consumption figures with those indicated in this organization's last census, that of the six months ending Jan. 31, 1921, is uncertain. However, for the previous six-months' period, the figures showed a consumption of 7,720,446 bales. This would reflect a decrease in consumption for the last six months of about 360,000 bales.

Until last year the consumption figures were collected by the Federation only once a year, at the end of July, but it has been deemed desirable, says Mr. Pearse, to issue the consumption figures year, which is the custom followed in regard to the volume of mill stocks.

Mill stocks in the hands of spinners throughout the world on Aug. the survey shows, amounted to 3.-926,519 bales. Of this amount Great Britain held 296,997 bales. France France 84,642, Germany 176,287, Italy 170,780 Spain 85.573, Belgium 59,673, India 845,369, Japan 700,846, China 186,128, and the United States 1,102,000.

In view of the present depression in the cotton industry throughout the world, questions were introducin the Federation's inquiry forms, asking for the number of spindles stopped and the hours during which they were idle. points were answered satisfactorily by most countries, says Mr. Pearse, and he has complied the following tabulation from the returns showing the number of weeks hours, during which the total number of spindles were stopped within the six months' period.

The fact that figures for included United States are not above are explained by Mr. Pearse, as follows:

"The Bureau of Census, Washington, D, C,, undertakes the collection of these figures, but putable standing in the trade and this Government office does not "bearing his impress," the latter conform entirely to our schedule conform entirely to our schedule "The manufacturer who can suc- relating to the extent of short-time, cotton, division of mule and ring states ten years ago and now oc-spindles, new spindles, are not avail- cupies first place among them. Georspindles, new spindles, are not avail- cupies first place among them. Georable. The consumption being heav- gia, which occupied fourth rank, ier than in the preceding half year, it is certain that the extent of short-time is now less."

Throughout the world there are 452,317,054 spindles, the report shows, and the Federation has obtained returns from the owners of

129,458,472 spindles.

There are now in Great Britain 56,170,738 spinning spindles. These consist of 38,961,707 mule spindles and 10,778,924 ring spindles. More than 2,000,000 spindles have gone out of existence during the past year.

Figures showing the consumption by United States mills and those of other countries, are contained in the appended tables.

Countries	1-31-1921	9-31,1921
200000000000000000000000000000000000000	Half-year!	Half-year
		ending
Great Britain .	6.04	12.92
France		6.92
France		5.48
Italy		3.11
Czecho-Slovakia	13.3	8.76
Spain	4.7	9.17
Belgium	7.5	12.94
Switzerland		3.39
Poland	10.71	5.80
Sweden		ot available
Sweden		7.50
Portugal		8.41
Finland		
Denmark		15.12
Norway		11.57
Japan		21.25*
Canada		1.86
Canada		1.56
Mexico		.17
Brazil		District Control of the Control of t
		- Promi

*This figure represents working weeks of 48 hours. The general working week in Japan is 132 hours.
!These figures were published in the Jast issue of the International Cotton Statistics.

Nation's Factory Products Trebled.

Washington. - Totalling almost \$63,000,000,000, the value of products the nation's manufacturing industries in 1920 were three times as great as they were in 1910 and five and a half times what they were in 1900, according to the census bureau's announcement today of results of last year's manufacture census

There was an average of 9.103.200 wage earners employed last year in the 289,768 manufacturing establishments of the country, where capita. U. S. Textiles Lead in Newfoundlization totalled \$44,678,911,000 and whose products were valued at \$62,-

Thirteen states manufactured products with a total value of more than one billion dollars. New York leads all states with more than oneeigth of the country's total, her manufacturers being valued at \$8,-875.007,000, and wage earners num-lished by the Dering 1,229,900. Pennsylvania ranks and Commerce. second mith products valued at \$7,-312,333,000, and 1,137,100 wage earners. Illinois is third with \$5,874,007,- the clothing and men's furnishings 000 and 653,900 wage earners. Ohio business of Newfoundland, supply-730,700 wage earners, having supplanted Massachusetts which held fourth place in 1909. Massachusetts dry goods and rubber footwear, ranks fifth with \$4,007,452,000 and American imports into Newfound-713,600 wage earners. North Caroland are greatly in excess of such lina ranks fifteenth with \$943,808. imports from other countries. 000 and 157,700 wage earners.

which occupied first and second most raw and manufactured furs.

number of spindles on Egyptian rank respectively of ten Southern is in second place with \$693,556,000. and 123,500 wage earners, also having passed Louisana and Virginia. Louisiana has dropped to third place with \$676,100,000 and 98,300. Virginia occupies fourth place with \$641,810,000 and 119,400 wage earn-Tennessee retains fifth place with \$556,253,000 and 95,200 wage Alabama retains sixth earners. place with \$492.731,000 and 107,200 workers. Florida has moved up from tenth to eighth place with \$213,327,000 and 74,400 wage earners, sing Mississippi and Arkansas. Arkansas retains its place with \$200,-313,0000 and 50,000 wage earners. Mississppi occupied tenth place in the Souther nstates with \$197.747 .-000 and 57,600 wage earners.

Cotton Ginned to September 25, 1921 Was 2.907,950 Bales.

Washington.-According to census report on cotton ginned from the 1921 and 1920 crops, to Sept. 25, there were 2,907,950 running bales (round bales counted as one half bale) in 1921 as compared with 2,-249,606 bales for the year 1920.

Round bales were 69.319 as compared with 75,026. American Egyptian 3,276 ginned compared with 3,-365 and Sea Island 229 bales as compared with 37 for the years 1921 and 1920 respectively.

During the month of July, according to the report, there were consumed 467,103 bales, on hand and in consumption establishments 1,002,-981 bales; in public storage compresses 3,480,782 pales. Active consumption cotton spindles for the month were 33,059.211.

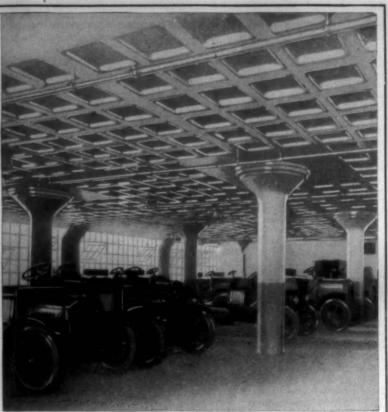
The world production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters grown in 1920, was approxmiately 18,810,000 bales, while consumption of cotton, exclusive of linters, for the year ending July 31, 1921 was approximately 15,520,000 bales. The total number of producing cotton spindles active and idle in the world estimated by the bureau at about 455,000,000

land Market.

Ottawa. Ont. Some interesting information on the export trade with Newfoundland which is enjoyed by the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, is given in a report of Newfoundland's trade possibilities which has just been jublished by the Department of Trade

The report points out that the United States has a strong hold on stands fourth with \$5,100.299,000 and ing by far the largest percentage of such merchandise. In the hat and cap trade, leather. cotton fabrics,

The United Kingdom has the bet-North Carolina in the ten years ter portion of the woolen piece has passed Louisana and Virginia goods business and Canada sells the



Interior of Noves-Buick Building, Boston, Mass.

It Starts White, Stays White and Wears Like Iron

Dixielite is a revelation to the man who has never brightened the interior of his factory. To the man who has used other whites, it sets new and higher standards for him to judge by.

For there's nothing half-hearted or half-way about Dixielite. It is a pure, rich white that mixes good cheer with daylight and distributes it evenly to the farthest and darkest corners.

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W. A. WILLIAMS, Southern Representative, Greenville, S. C.

DIXIELITE

Mexican Textile Industry.

(Continued from Page 5.) more cotton grown locally, and has tried to assist by placing a tariff pick looms of English make, Gregon American cotton amount roughly to seven cents per pound. It is this tariff, combined with transportation at a speed of from 200 to 220 picks charges of about two cents per a minute, as compared with 160 to pound, which fixes the price of cotton in Mexico at around nine cents above that for the same grade in the United States.

At present the annual cotton con- giving satisfactory sumption of Mexican mills is estimated at around 110,000 bales, so it can be seen that the local crop comes very close to supplying the other than English machinery some market; and since mainly coarse Franz Muller nappers, Belgian and counts are spun and woven, only a counts are spun and woven, only a Alsatian printing machines though few thousand bales of long staple probably here also the majority of cotton need be imported-

Machinery.

Probably close to 90 per cent of all textile machinery in Mexico is of English make. In the preliminary and spinning machinery the three large English makers, Pratt Brothers. Dobson and Barlow and Howard and Bullough, practically divide the field among themselves, the last named firm being the most aggres-American machinery is not Sive. known at all-I saw one Smith and Furbush waste opener in Puebla. Probably half of the rings on the spinning frames in Mexico have less than inch rings, even where coarse numbers are being spun, and on so many spindles through fre- tion of Mexican mills,

As regards weaving, plain over-These are run, much as in Europe, a minute, as compared with 160 to 170 picks per minute on the same and winter wear) consume the rest class of goods in the United States, of the production. Colored goods, There are also twenty Draper looms in use in a mill in Puebla which are results, and about forty second-hand Crompton and gradually reduce the "manta" and Knowles looms. It is the finishing machinery only that one finds Franz Muller nappers, Belgian and the machinery is English, to a siderable extent, Mather and Platt.
On the whole I believe that mill

owners would welcome American machinery provided the results obtainable were demonstrated to them in some good-sized mill installation, for they have been given, it would seem, mainly what the English wished to supply, and not always what was best suited to their conditions It is on this ground that the distrubance among the English machinery manufacturers' agents, caused by the visit of the writer to Mexico, is perhaps best explained.

Products Manufactured.

Aside from the fact that coarse

goods) is the largest single product, as it is used to a great extent by the ings and dyed flannels (heavily napped and used mainly for underwear especially ginghams are coming more and more into favor, a tendency which will no doubt increase any attempt ever made to export goods from Mexico to Central and South America, and the losses genprevent another experiment along this line for some time to come.

Since there is practically no manufacture of the finer class of cotton textiles, these have to be imported from Europe or from United States. The import trade in cotton textiles from the United States alone during the first seven months of 1921 has been averaging \$1,000,000. a month so that manufacturers in Mexico feel there is room for them gradually to manufacture some of these finer goods, and, with the aid of a high tariff, sell successfully in competition with the foreign importers

Selling Terms.

The selling terms of the mills to machinery suited

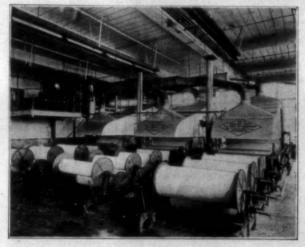
quent doffing needs only to be men- number of styles and grades made In general, they may be said to be tioned, along with inefficient help, by each mill is perhaps the most 30 days net, though longer terms to show some of the conditions un-striking fact. Many small mills have are not infrequent. As mentioned worst fault. The Mexican Govern- der which the Mexican industry as many as forty styles which they above, there are no selling houses, ment has been most anxious to see still works.

"Manta" (unbalanced grey the mills marketing their own prodthe mills marketing their own products

The general feeling among manuson and Monk, are mainly used peon for dress both summer and facturers in Mexico is that the cotwinter. Print goods, printed shirt- ton industry is in line for further expansion as soon as the political situation, especially as it refers to the United States, is settled. Though practically all the coarser products are now supplied locally, there re-mains a large importation of the finer goods, part of which they feel might well be made in the country. quota. Only during the war was Many of the mills are old and conantiquated machinery which tain will have to be scrapped. the prosperity of recent years, erally entailed will probably tend to many of them are in a good position financially to carry out the changes they have in mind.

Opportunity of American Engineers and Textile Machinery Manufacturers

The opportunity of American engineers and mahinery manufacturers will come only when the expansion and development of the inoccurs. Replacements and small orders will naturally go to those who already hold the trade. but when new plants are to be es tablished and additional mills are to be equipped, Americans will have their chance provided they make a study of the field in advance and are ready to supply services and to local condithe average frame carries close to and medium count goods form the dry goods houses vary consid- tions. Mexico is a field worth culti-The less in production around three-fourths of the production around the producti



Portion of Slasher Room, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. Showing installation R. O. Pickens Slasher Hoods.

An Improved Slasher Hood

-with new ideas in arrangement of exhaust

Increased effectiveness of the exhaust is the outstanding feature of the new

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Slots that run across the entire width of the hood, directly over the size box and over the large cylinder, increase the exhaust at the two points where the most steam is generated.

This feature entirely eliminates condensation on the yarn and results in decided tendency to dry the yarn more rapidly. The hood is built in sections of the best grade galvanized metal or copper. Pickens Slasher Hood is now giving satisfaction in ten Southern Textile Mills—what it is doing for them it can do for YOU. A demonstration will prove our statement.

HOW ABOUT A CATALOG?

R. O. PICKENS SLASHER HOOD CO.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Loom Fixer to Overseer

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

The One up and the One Down Plan.

When dissecting a given sample for the purpose of determining the character of the weave employed it is a good plan to adopt a certain system of counting. Some men use the "riser" and the "sinker" terms in defining the interlacings of the warp threads with the filling threads of a given pattern. I have always found it to be easier and simpler to read the arrangement of the threads in the weave and the design on the draft paper with the terms of "up" or "down." When it comes to building the pattern chain for a given design, the former terms are more applicable as the chain balls are the risers" and the blanks the "sinkers." The two systems of threads used in the weaving of cloth and previously alluded to, are not only the principal factors in determining the design, but also the nature of the texture of the finished fabric. In analyzing any kind of samples therefore, the construction of the goods must receive as much attention as the design. The goods may be light weight or heavy weight. Some may be a single ply, while other samples coming to hand may be two or three ply, according to the class to which they belong. But in the determination of the class in which to place any given sample, practically the same method of proceedure is required, and this involves the simple one up and one down principle of operation as illustrated in figures 1 and 2. In the first figure we show the simplicity of the plan. A represents the draft paper blocked off in squares in readiness for the designing marks to signify that the corresponding thread is either up or down in relation to the filling. B represents the arrangement of the threads on an enlarged scale as they are in the sample in process of dissection-

The warp thread extends up and down with the drawing while the filling threads are represented as crossing from right to left. The warp thread at the top is up and is crossing from shown thus by being blocked off in the draft paper. The next warp thread is down and therefore is shown blank in the draft and so on. In the event that there are always two up and two down in the case on the draft paper would be as C figure 2 to correspond with the two up and two down arrangement of the threads as represented at D.

The Plain Weave.

The plain or cotton weave is one of the most extensively used weaves in the average mill. It can be found in service on all kinds of textures in both cotton and woolen mills. The longitudinal and traverse arrangement of the warp and filling threads of this useful weave can be readily distinguished in tihs weave by observing figure 3. There are only four movements in the entire

manipulation of the two systems of that is required to weave this fabric threads. They consist simply of the There is no way to vary the pattern elevation of one harness with half when the plain weave is used, exof the threads and the depression of cept by the introduction of stripes of the vegetable class is composed another harness with the other half, of varied colored threads in the of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen two up and two down in the case The cam loom, without harness warp or in the filling or with right which burn readily. of the warp thread the disposition headmotion of pattern chain, is all and left twist yarns. In this way By simply applying

Fig 5

Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn-cotton, woolen or worsted, whichever it may be-and prevents waste of good material by eliminating flyings.

Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

John P. Marston Company

the plain weave may be used for checks and plaids.

Varying the Plain Weave With the Twist.

The plain weave, as well as other weaves of this class, may be varied in surface appearance by the employofent of threads of opposite twist. This is explained in figures 4

All threads may be divided into two general classes so far as the twist is concerned, known as the open band and the cross band. In figure 4 the thread indicated G at the left is twisted from left to right in the spinning with the result that the alignment of the individual strands contained in the thread are laid in the common direction shown. This feature of twist can not be detected very readily without the use of a magnifying glass. But when the threads of the twist are combined and woven along side of threads equally combined and possessing the twist of the opposite direction, as shown in the same figure at H. the difference is easily noticed. If the twist is prominent the stripped effect produced by the opposing twists is seen in the finished fabric. Figure 5 gives a more detailed description of the manner in which the two systems of twists adjoin one another in the woven The two strands at K oppose one another at the juncture for the reason that one strand is of the twist and the other of the right twist. But the two strands at M are the same twist with the result that there is a closer and evener juncture where the two ends cross each other. This results in a more compact interlacing at the joining point, resulting in a reduction of the perfection and producing a smoother weave.

Kinds of Material used in the Given Sample.

In addition to ascertaining the character of the weave in a given sample of cloth, it is necessary that the nature of the material employed in the spinning of the yarns be known. This is done to good advantage at the same time that the sample is dissected for determining the design. The cotton fiber being

By simply applying the threads to flame it is quickly known whether the sample is cotton or wool. The cotton threads will burn speedily while the woolen threads will smol-der, and crumble with the contact of a flame, and give forth a rather disagreeable odor, like the burning of hair, or feathers. Some men boil the sample in a concentrated solution of caustic soda, which causes the wool or other animal fiber to dissolve, while the cotton or other vegetable fiber will remain quite intact. We will consider twill weaves in the next installment.

(Continued Next Week.)

Says U. S. Dyes are World's Standard

Morris B. Poucher, director of f the du Pont dye works, answer to a series of questions with reference to the fastness of American dyes on cottons, made the following statement.

who desires to make fabrics so and have a very broad range of tion as when used on cottons. and ginghams' that are actually faster than the finest imported cottons. fluence on our public which causes them to forget, not only the excelcotton goods fade. Let me get down to detail particulars.

Use of Vat Dyes.

washing is very important, I sugformula, but to a method of applyare not made by the same chemical terview to vat dyes I mean those We developed from anthracene. make other dyes that are generally called vat dyes but we do not refer to any dyes as vat dyes except our ponsol range, which is developed from anthrance. Yellows light blues, greens, lavenders and violets can be fastness, and in every other partithe old German These shades can be produced from good vat dyes either. We have serious competitiors. For the brown shades either sulphur colors or the vegetable cutch of India give entirely satisfactory results. For navys, indigo or surpur, blue can be used with perfect results. For oranges, clarets and some navys the naphthanil bases are at the present time the best colors developed in America and equal in fastness to the vat dyes. These latter chemiicals are the latest development in the material. scientific dyes.

They were only being exprimented with in Germany just before the beginning of the war and were never produced until now in large commercial quantities. This marks a great advance in chemical science.

Fastness of Colors-

sents a very interesting article on service from the chemical indust the dye bath. If two grades of silk had in China and Japan and South American cotton dyes as compared tries of this country, and I have are dyed in the same solution they America we refused to sell a pound with those of other nations, his in- given the colors named above, be- will differ in color. Injudicious se- of indigo that was to leave America formation having come through cause they are fast to sunlight, to lection of fiber, dead cotton, etc., all Morris B. Poucher, of the E. I. du-washing and most of them even to effect the ultimate color nullifying Pont Nemours and Co. The article the violent action of chlorine. The the dyer's skill to a large degree. says:

Note the colors find the color in the color i included in this group. These rep- dyed when substitute chemicals resent the aristocracy of cotton dye- were the only kind obtainable. The ing and while in this interview I will full fruits of America's advance in stick strictly to the cotton phase, I chemical science will not be manimay add that we have already made successful experiments with some of our customers in the uses of Ponsol. "Any manufacturer of cotton vat and naphthanil colors, to be goods who desires to make fabrics used on silk and they have given so fast to light and to washing, can do far the same measure of satisfaccolors, and he need not use any but where these requirements of fast-American dyes. As a matter of fact, ness are necessary, it is very dan-American dyes doctions are the gerous to use certain colors that world's standard of fastness. There have other perfectly proper uses, are low priced American shirtings such as basic blues in shirtings and ginghams and direct blacks in hosierv. These colors will not stand The word 'imported' has a magic in- the tests of the vets or naphthanil ranges. The proper black for cotthem to forget, not only the excel- ton hosiery is sulphur black and lence of our own textures, but the for silk or silk mixtures developed fact that some foreign high priced black. But there are many uses for colors that are not as fine nor as high priced nor as complicated as the vats, sulphur or naphthanil range. For example, fabrics expert-"Where fastness to light and ed to India must be dyed with chemicals that can be removed easily gest the vat dyes for several light since laundering in India is largely shades, directing, however, careful a matter of redyeing. In blacks attention to the fact that the term used in the casket trade, permanent vat dyes refers not to a chemical colors, fast to light and washing, are obviously unnecessary. The illusing the dyes to fabrics. All vat dyes tration may best be given in the paper trade. The newspaper stock, processes and when I ref in this in- book stock and bond paper are all paper, and yet each has a different chemical formula and each is intended for different purposes and to last a different period of time. It would be obviously a waste of material to dye newspaper stock with the expensive blueing used in bond. Each grade of paper should have obtained with vat colors, equal in the proper dyeing material, consistent with its average expectation of dyes. life usage, and these colors, when used, are perfectly legiproperly American vats and the du Pont mate and necessary parts of a dyed Company is not the only maker of group. It is, however, wrong to group. It is, however, wrong to use the cheaper blueing proper for newspaper stock on bond paper; and where this occurs it is either a foolish waste of material, or a palpable effort to reduce cost through deterioration of standard. This similie cannot be applied exactly to fabric dyeing, although it has many parallels I give it however, to focus attention on the fact that fastness is a relative term, to be measured entirely by the subsequent usage of

Writing in the Daily News Record, fast colors. The public has a right the selection of fiber to the ship- first duty was to American manu-of New York, M. D. C. Crawford pre- to expect the best possible chemical ment of the goods all show up in facturers. When business was to be substitute fested to the public until the merchandise now in process comes into the market. I do not mean by this that the great bulk of merchandise, has not been properly dyed, but that certain old stocks of dyes and But dyed goods are still in existence and do not form a just measure of value for our recent advances. Many of the dyes that fail to give satisfaction, are of foreign origin but all faults are visited on the American chemical industry.

> The color requirements in America today are more exacting than they were in the past, and especially in outerwear, color and textures are being worn that were never used for the same purpose in former years. I think this in the main helpful, as it presses the chemists and dyers to greater and greater exertion, and must in the end mean higher chemical perfection, than if the public were entirely complacent with all results. Constructive criticism is always helpful.

Attention to Cotton.

"Cotton is a distinctly American is a very important ele ment of clothing in this country and will some day represent in finished goods our largest fabric export. Cotton that would give satisfaction in color was of vital importance to the large classes in America who could not afford experiments in clothing. We, therefore, focused our attention first, on the development of chemicals for dyeing cotton that would give complete satisfaction if judged We are by the severest standards. doing the same with silk and wool, but do not wish to speak as yet of achievement until it has become as spectacular as in cottons. I know the attitude of your paper towards prophesies. But may I not tell you what we have actually accomplished, the record of which is tangible and can be checked up. Our first undertaking was the production of synthetic indigo. The normal consumption of indigo in the S. is between 600,000 and 1,000,000 ception to the public's insistence on every process of manufacture from our export markets because our mic life.

except in finished goods until the requirements of all American manufacturers were satisfied and until we had built up a reserve sufficient to take care of any sudden exigency of the market.

New Developments

"The next problem was the manufacture of sulphur black so largely used in cotton hosiery. Cotton hosiery must be washed very often and very thoroughly. After we had accomplished this, we turned our attention to the vat colors developed We have so far from anthracene. developed Ponsol, blue G. D. violet R. R. D., yellow G., green B. We have yet to produce the oranges, reds, and pinks. Our chemical formulas have been perfected. We are simply waiting for more settled times to construct a very expensive special building necessary for the production of these chemicals in great quantities. Our next achievement was the development of napthanil A. S. The B. S. is being standardized in our mlls and will be ready for shipment to the trade during November.

Napthanil; for the benefit of readers other than chemist is what is known as preparers for cotton goods. Afterwards if developed with suitable developers, these produce a range of dyeing from pink, reds, oranges, clarets, blues and browns.

Comments on Situation.

The uncertainty that has paralyzed every industry in America for the moment has fallen with peculiar harshness on the dye industry. The only serious competitor of the American dye industry is the old German organization. Here the exchange is the lowest in the history of modern civilization and the possibility of paving labor, at least temporarily with flat money, makes it possible for the German manufacturers for a certain period, to sell their chemicals for almost any price in gold with the assurance that it will show with a profit in marks.

The academic study of economics must be governed by the force of new circumstances and in the light of fresh facts. America is the greatest cotton producing country in the We should make this fact manifest in all manufactured cotton materials. And it is obvious with the unsettled condition of the world a month. Our plant at Deep Water the unsettled condition of the world is capable of producing 18,000,000 today that the control of each elepounds a year. We must, therefore, ment should be within the boun-The American dyers have requality of our indigo. It has given as well. There has been too much cently come in for a great deal of from the start complete satisfaction political propaganda and certainly criticism that is unjust. The public and is chemically identical with too much careless public and is keenly sensitive to all delinquentees are but the German product. May I say in the careless public and complete satisfaction political propaganda and certainly is keenly sensitive to all delinquentees are but the German product. cies in dyes and the buyers are but this connection that we are not come, however, when we must rectoo apt to visit on the heads of the without serious competitors in the ognize a definite industrial achievedyer, faults over which he really manufacture of synthetic indigo in ment, and devise ways of insuring I am the last one to take ex- has no control since the mistakes in America. We have never expanded its future functioning in our econo-

Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles

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.

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CHAPTER XVI

Additional on Sulphur and Direct Colors Applied to Warps:

Trouble—Continuous or Roller Box Machines.
1. Uneven Ends. It sometimes happens that one end of a warp will be heavier than the other end, or that the middle of the warp is lighter than

either of the two ends.

This is caused by improper feeding-in of dye. For example: If too much dye is added in the beginning of the run the entering end will get the benefit of it and take up too much color, leaving too little for the remainder of the warp. If the dye is fed on too fast toward the trailing end of the warp, or if too much is added just before the

second run, the latter part of the warp will get too much color.

Now, if one-half the dye is added for the first run and one-half for the second run, the center of the warp will be weak in shade. This is especially true on light shades and on direct colors. When this trouble occurs try the following method of feeding on the dye: Dissolve dye as usual and divide into six parts. Add two-sixths to begin with on the first run, and when the run is about half through add one-sixth. Now on the second run begin with two-sixths and add the last one-sixth when the run is half through. If further runs are necessary they will be made without further additions to the bath.

... Note,—When the dyer is in doubt about his warps dyeing level it is a good custom to lay sections of it over the edge of the receiving box at each lease mark, beginning with the entering end and ending up with the trailing end. This will give him a good idea as to how the dye is going on, and he can regulate his feeding of dye accordingly. If, after all the dye is in the bath and the ends or the center are still unlevel it is well to add more dyestuff to the weak sections of the material.

2. Improper Squeeze Rolls. The squeeze rolls should be fairly soft and should have plenty of pressure on them. The reason for this is as follows: When the warp goes into the rolls it tends to spread only slightly, leaving the thickest part in the center of it. Now if the rolls are hard they will touch only the thickest part of the warp and leave an excess of dye liquor in the outside edges of the warp. This will oxidize more than the center of the warp and make a heavier dyeing. If the rollers are soft enough they will fit closely over the entire warp and squeeze it uniformly. This is true of such colors as sulphur blue and some sulphur blacks, as well as any other colors that have to be oxidized to bring out the color. Practical dyers usually prefer burlap covered rolls. Eight ounce burlap is usually considered the best, and is said to be far better than other cloths.

Warp Breakage. This trouble, though not a dyeing problem, is nevertheelss a source of worry for the dyer when it happens. It causes more delay, loss and profanity than any other one thing.

The principal causes are about as follows:

1. Lack of a Water Band. A "water band" is simply an end of soft yarn that has been loosely wound around the entire warp from one end to the other. It is put on by a water band machine either at the warper or when the material enters the boil out box. It is the very best bet for preventing tangling and breakage in the dye vat. By being wrapped loosely it does not cause unlevel

dyeings but it does prevent the warp from tangling and from spreading all over the rollers in the bath. If the dyer is not familiar with this arrangement he should investigate it through the superintendent or others.

2. Breakage Behind the Drying Cans. Usually the warps will come to the dyer with a knot tied in each end just behind the lease string. The lead line for starting the warp around the cans also

will usually have a knot in each end.

The custom with some dyers is to fasten the warp to the leade line by looping the two just at the points of these knos, thus forbing a larger knot.

Now this large knot is an occasional cause of trouble. It may pass a few of the guide pins or holes behind the cans only to become caught in a later one. The first thing the dyer notices is the end of his lead line rolling off the cans. Behind the cans he will find the broken warp piling up in a bad mess.

Remedy: The best remedy for this is to plait the warp end to the end of the lead line in what is known as a back plait. This leaves a smooth con-

nection.

3. Grooves in Rollers. Somestimes grooves become worn in the vat rollers. When grooves form the ends easily catch and break out or spread and tangle.

4. Dirty Guide Pins. When the warp enters the dye vat there are placed wooden guide pins. These pins tend to collect a mass of damp lint and occasionally the warp ends get caught in it and are broken.

5. Spreading Warps. Sometimes warps are led on to the rollers too near the edges of the rollers. During the boiling of the vat the warp ends are very liable to be boiled and spread over the edges of the rollers, thus wrapping around the bearings and becoming broken.

6. Too Heavy a Boil in Dye Vat or Boil-Off Vat. This causes warps to spread and tangle. The best temperature is just at the boil or a few de-

grees under the boil.

7. Too Much Pressure on Squeeze Rolls. May cause tangled warps by the close matting together of the ends and by the ends spreading too much.

8. Reels Running Too Fast. The reels that take the yarn from the squeeze rolls are usually of corrugated wood, but most experienced dyers prefer to cover the corrugations with heavy cloth and thus make a smooth reel surface. Now if these reels are driven too fast they tend to lick up the ends on the outer edges of the warp and thus roll them up and break them. The best speed is one that is just sufficient to take care of the warp that is fed from the squeeze rolls.

9. Streaky Dyeings. May be caused by poor squeezing and by poor boiling off before dyeing. Sometimes the addition to the bath of 1% to 2% good soluble oil will correct this trouble. Imperfect washing will also cause this trouble.

10. Improper Sizing. After dyeing the warps go through the size bath and unless the size is of such a nature as not to harm the color trouble will arise. I will not attempt to go into the matter of sizing very far at this point and will merely give a formula for size that is recommended by a very fine and experience dyer. He makes up in his kettle a stock size of 200 pounds good starch

(Continued on Page 23)

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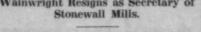
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Friends of Orville Wainwright, who has resigned as secretary of the Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall. Miss. after having served the company in various capacities for a long term of years will be interested in the following article from the Mobile Register regarding Wainwrights resignation and new

"Coming as a surprise to his friends. Mr. Orville Wainwright has severed his connection with the Stonewall Cotton Mills, resigning the position of secretary and general manager to one of the largest manufacturing plants of its kind in the entire South.

Walnwright's with this mill dates back to the time when he was just a lad, as during his school vacation he began sweeping floors at 20 cents per day, adtention to duty and study of the business, with the determination to the merchandise clerkship in partment at \$15 per month, and later bookkeeper in this department.
"In the fall of 1906 he accepted

the position of general bookkeeper and local cashier in the mill's general office, finally transferred to the sales department. Later he was elected secretary of the company and then member of the board of While his duties directors. very heavy, he was elected in 1916, and gave splendid service, as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Clarke County, lacking only a very few votes of winning in the first primary over five other candidates. The second run-off car-

ried him to the goal.
"On April 30, 1920, the mills sold controlling interest to the Crown Overall Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, and when this company took charge, September 1, 1920. Mr. Wainwright was made secretary and general manager, serving in this capacity one year, and after realizhis ambition, offered his resignation September 1, 1921, although his term of office did not expire until January 1, 1922.

"Mr. Wainwright will soon leave for New York, where he will enter the cotton goods brokage business, with offices at 320 Broadway, under the firm name of O. C. Wainwright & Co.

"From office boy at 20 cents per day, to general manager, his aspirations have been realized, and as he goes to broader fields, if indomitable will and energy mean anything, Mr. Wainwright will certainly reach the pinnacle in his chosen business in that city-

"It is understood that at some fuand is in position to build and op- tions abroad were discussed.

Wainwright Resigns as Secretary of erate a mill, having made this his life's study, beginning at the lower rung, gradually rising until the highest position was reached.

"To acquaint himself more thoroughly Mr. Wanwright will visit several mills in the near future, before opening offices in New York.

"As a token of the high esteem in which Mr. Wainwright is held by the superintendent and the fourteen foremen of the various departments of the mill. they presented him, upon his resignation, a handsome and valuable suit case and brief case, the presentation being made in a few well chosen words by Mr. Adler, the superintendent, in the Masonic Hall at Stonewall.

connection New Book on Flat Machine Knitting and Fabrics

"Flat Machine Knitting and Fabrics" is the title of a very valuable vancing to 30 and 40 cents per day book which thoroughly covers this as machine operator. By close at subject. Written by H. D. Buck, in charge of knitting in the Textile School of the City of New York, it win, he was, in 1896, advanced to a is extremely well done and contains much practical and valuable infor-mation. It is published by Bragdon Nagle Co., New York and is the only available text book on this subject. It deals with the operation of machines and the construction of knit fabrics, and the author has presented his information in a very clear and practical manner. The book is bound in flexible leather, has 147 pages and 64 illustrations. It can be ordered through the Clark Publishing Co.. Charlotte, N. C., the price being \$3.00 post paid.

Bureau Head Confers with Mill Men.

Edward T. Pickard, chief of the textile division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Washington, who recently outlined plans for greatly enlarging the bureau's service in the textile field, and who plans to confer with mill executives in various sections of the country met with a number of mill men and bankers in Greenville last week.

Mr. Pickard told how the bureau had been reorganized on a commodity basis, instead of a geographical basis, with the creation of a num-ber of bureaus each devoted to one special commodity. Commercial attaches in various parts of the globe are working constantly for information of value on economic, politcal and merchandising conditions in foremign countries. Under the new plan, these agents are to be given specific instructions as to the class of information desired, and the results are published in "Commerce Reports" published weekly by the ture date, when conditions are right, department. The speaker said the Mr. Wainwright will again return to bureau desired to be "one hundred the South, and at some place, either per cent at the service of the textile in Mississippi or Alabama, he will interests" and said that criticisms embark in the cotton mill business, and suggestions that might result in and proposes to erect one of the an improvement of the service were most modernly equipped mills in welcomed. A number of questions the South. Mr. Wainwright is were asked Mr. Pickard and various thoroughly, familiar with every topics in connection with foreign phase of manufacturing and selling exchange and merchandising condi-

Practical Discussions by Practical Men

Worn Skewers.

Editor:

I would like space to ask the following question on your discussion

When a skewer becomes worn, why will it not be all right to drive a suitable tack in the end of it, thereby saving the cost of a new skewer? What bad effects could be produced by using the tack.

Question on Weave Construction. Editor:

I would like for some good weaver to answer the following:

What is the construction of 86inch bed sheet goods, and the correct reed, harness ,warp, filling etc. average production be?

Weaver. Spinning Troubles.

Editor:

We are having some trouble in

We are using a three-grade cotton making from 2s to 8s yarn, warp and filling and during the hot summer months we had no trouble and the work ran nicely. During the first cool spell, however, we began to have trouble. We are using the same cotton now that we used in the summer and on warm days the work runs well. but on the cooler days the spinning goes wrong. The breaking strength is not nearly so good as it was in the real hot weath-Can someone tell me the cause of this trouble.

Hot-and-Cold.

Concerning Travelers.

Editor:

I was working in this mill when we changed the overseers of spin-The old overseer used No. 5-0 travlers on 21s warp yarn. The new overseer changed to number 3-0 travelers on the same yarn and the know is whether the 3-0 traveler will affect the work on warpers for weaving. My idea is to use the traveler that gives the best results. but on warpers and in weaving but would like further information breaking strength. about this.

Second Hand.

Laps Run Out Uneven. Editor:

sion page to ask a question on card-I would like for some carder run at the same speed.

Lap.

About Breaking Strength.

Editor

A few days ago we had quiet a discussion around our mill relative to breaking strength, most of it centering around the overseer of carding and the overseer of spinning. Quite frequently I believe, the carders are too apt to blame trouble on the spinners, and vice versa. Our overseers of spinning brought out some good points about breaking strength, considered from the spinner's standpoint, that I thought might interest other handling the same work, so I am sending you briefly, what he had to say, which was about as follows:

What is the speed of a 90-inch au- carder for poor breaking strength tember last year, tomatic loom, and what should its and other troubles, whereas if they September exp would look around a bit they might find some trouble on their own account. Of course everyone in the that if cotton is not mill knows opened, mixed and carded properly it will not produce yarn with good We are having some trouble in breaking strength. On the other our spinning room and would like hand, if the carding is done absosome of the experienced superin- lutely right and is delivered to the tendents and overseers to help us spinner in fine shape, if the spinner is not always on the alert for little troubles around his room, the breaking strength will not measure up. The superintendent need not be surprized then to find out that he has a spinner who either does not know any better, or does not take enough interest in his work to care.

If the boss spinner will keep his machines in first class shape and see that only competent operatives handle them, then if there is trouble about the breaking strength he can feel sure that his skirts are clear, and that the trouble, is in the carding and not in the spinning. The point I want to make is that too many spinners spend more time looking after the carder's mistakes than they do looking about their mistakes. If carding is all right, and the spinner keeps closely up with his work, he is likely to find many little points that will lower the breaking strength.

The real way, of course, to obviwork in the spinning room ran The real way, of course, to obvi-much better. Now what I want to ate this trouble, is for the overseers to co-operate in hunting out the fault. They should cut out the knocking and work together and in cases where this is done there will be very little trouble over the

Spinner.

Metz Sulphur Black M W.

ditor:

According to reports from J. D.
Hunter, Southern Representative of
I would like space on the discusH. A. Metz & Co., Inc., who has recently returned from a trip covering many of the Southern States, to tell me what makes one card their Sulphur Black M W—a new lack about 5 yards of lap running product—is meeting with marked out even with the others. The success. This is a concentrated Sulcards all have the same draft gear, phur Black, a jet shade, having a the same change gear and are being good solubility and the fastness is exceptionally good. Product and dyeing will be sent upon request.

Consumption of Cotton Greater.

Washington. - Cotton consumed during September amounted to 484,-647, bales of lint and 56,428 bales of linters, composed with 457,967 lint and 47,885 of linters in September, last year, the Census Bureau announced today.

Cotton on hand September 30 m consuming establishments amount states follow: ed to 1,016,032 bales of lint and 165,-373 of lint and 260,399 of linters a September last year. year ago, and on hand in public

A great many spinners knock the bales, compared with 18,816 in Sep- tive during September

September exports were 522,839 in September last year.

bales including 9,057 bales of linters, compared with 288,068 bales, including 1,445 of linters, in September last year.

Cotton spindles active during September numbered 33,898,415 compared with 34,072,389 in September last

Statistics for cotton growing

Consumed during September, 295,-011 of linters, compared with 901,- 033 bales, compared with 281,101 in

On hand September 30 in consumstorage and at compresses 4,309,893 ing establishments, 533,620 comparbales of lint and 204,360 of linters, ed with 300,091 a year ago, and in compared with 2,797,338 of lint and public storage and at compresse, 3,-342, 31 of linters so held a year ago. 972,130 bales, compared with 2,478,—September imports were 6,362 322 a year ago. Cotton spindles, ac-15,338,584, compared with 15,133,728

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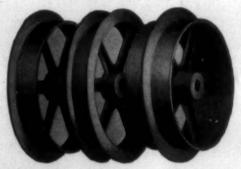
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Every Cotton Mill has use for some type of Flanged Pulley and we are prepared to furnish promptly, any type that you may need.

of POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY, is the result of 63 years of studied experience upon this one line only. We offer you the benefit of that experience in the service of our Engineering Department which is yours for the asking.

T. B. Wood's Sons Co. CHAMBERSBURG, PA.



POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

How the Cotton Research Company with exceptional facilities, the equal dles of the fibre, of given length and Digs Out its Facts.

By E. H. Davis in "Builders" the

magazine of Lockwood, Greene & Co. products. "Let's grub for the facts!" This Wheth picture which, along with several small vestibule through which one

The picture is that of a man peera paper or speech at some time or other promulgated by one of our appears below them.

Very briefly the author draws a comparison between American and European methods of doing busi-"As a nation, we have generally depended on luck and hustle to produce the big results to which I quote further to the effect that "the European merchant is a grub-ber after facts," which statement is illustrated in quite some detail.

It is sufficient to observe here that even though we as a nation

It is the business of our Labora- a machine of the inclination balance by judge the type of cotton in the tory to "grub for the facts," and we type of 10 pounds capacity, by desample, which is indicated by the are fortunate in being equipped termining the strength of small buncharacter of the curve.

by test and analysis, cotton and its

Whether the sample under conchances to be the text of some sideration is cotton from the bale figure is converted into terms of the thoughts expressed under a certain or the yarn into which it is spun strength in ounces of a 28 1-2 yarn. print cloth or belt duck, shoe cloth others, helps adorn the walls of the or tire fabric, is of little concern to us, except an interesting concern, passes on leaving the elevator to en- for each problem is in some way ter our office.

different from the others.

The solution of the problem at ing through a microscope, and the hand may be involved in the cotton accompanying remarks, referred to itself or its manufacture. The sambelow, are quoted presumably from ple reaches us with a statement of what is wanted and the investigation begins. This consists chiefly Government officials. whose name of determining what tests are best calculated to answer the question; proceeding with the tests and analyzing and applying the results to the solution. If no solution is at first forthcoming, it simply means that further tests must be undertaken.

Let us consider for a moment the facilities available for these tests.

An examination of cotton fibre includes chiefly measurements of tensile strength, diameter, spirality or natural twist and length and length may have been somewhat slow in distribution. The microscope is used applying scientific study and re- in determining diameter and spiral-search to our products, and the so- ity and these values may be determlution of our problems, we seem ined with a very fair degree of ac-now to be well on the way and no curacy. They are, of course, useful doubt shall in true American style in attempting definitely to determake up for lost time, as we have mine the particular kind of cotton the length in terms of the probable been known to do on previous oc- which we have under consideration. classer's length, which will be great-

of which we believe it would be dif- weight. The average result of 10 tests are made by the hundreds and ficult to find anywhere, for studying of these bundles provides a reliable single yarn tests by the thousands. index to the strength of the cotton. For purposes of comparison and standardization, this fiber strength

> Fibre length measurements probably constitute one of our most valtests, though they have presented innumerable obstacles, but it is thought that in a short time our new machine for selecting fibres to be measured will function sufficienly well to enable us to make these with comparative determinations

has recently been determined that length measurements may provide the means for determining pretty accurately the nature of the cotton content of a sample, be it cotton, yarn or fabric; and the aiplication of these determinations suggests a rather broad scope, when the various mixes of different cot-tons and wastes and their effects on tht character of the product are considered.

The results of a fibre length test give the actual average length in inches of the fibre and a coefficient or irregularity, both of which are exact values, but useful chiefly in comparisons. However, by drawing a curve in which the various fibre lengths are plotted against their frewe are able to speak of The tensile strength is measured on er; and at the same time more easi-

In the course of a month skein single yarn tests by the thousands. These are chiefly in connection with our large mill tests which are nlanned for the purpose of answering certain important questions, usually relative to cotton or manufacturing organizations. A great many tests are made on this yarn simply to reduce the possibility of unsound results due to variations in the prod uct, resulting from the actual variations of the cotton itself and those introduced in the processes of manufacture.

For this work there are three skein testing machines of different capacities and one Moscrop single yarn testing machine. This latter machine indicates by means of needle punches on a chart, calibrated in ounces, 80 breaks from each of six bobbins at one running, in about 15 minutes. This test is chiefly of value in determining the eveness or regularity of the yarn.

In connection with the analysis of fabric, the laboratory equipment includes several sensitive balances suitable for weighing various sized samples, as well as small quantities of varn from them. A fabric analysis will embody test for the various and more or less well-known factors, such as weight. construction, yarn number, twist, strength and stretch. Our skein testing machines are readily adapted to fabric testing, by a simple change of jaws, and are employed in this work. In addition there is a 400-800 pound capacity machine for testing the

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RING TRAVELERS
BALE BANDS
AND ALL KINDS OF
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A. B. Carter

TEXTILE MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

Announces the Removal of his offices from Greenville, S. C. to 210 Realty Bldg., Gastonia, N.C., where all correspondence should now be addressed.

A. B. Carter

210 Realty Bldg.

Gastonia, N. C.

TWISTERS

COLLINS BROS. MACHINE CO. PAWTUCKET, R. I. Manufacturers of TAPE DRIVEN TWISTERS

CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY

ELLIOTT & HALL WORCESTER, MASS.

Manufacturers of CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY

ALSO CAN FURNISH

BARBER TAPE, SHEEP SKINS ROLLER CLOTH AND

USED MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

heavier fabrics chiefly tire fabrics condition, means little or nothing the Oakland mill. It is then ground any material with which it is coming tested.

A new test, an apparatus for which was designed and constructed about 40 pounds. here, is one for measuring the uniformity of processed cotton. large number of samples of uniform length are cut from card an drawing sliver as well as from the prodof a gram. Here again the coefficient of irregularity is worked out, as well as the average weight or size and if the products of several proed, a curve may be drawn which able to find the solution, we are at ager of the company and C. Henri clearly represents the relative de-least ready to "grub for the facts." Schwartz, operating engineer. Mr grees of regularity of the several processes. It is believed that this Vegetable Fiber to be Used by Textest will provide the chief means for thoroughly studying the question of uniformity of product, which certainly of sufficient importance to merit some investigation.

The atmospheric conditions of the relative humidity of about 70 per cent is pretty constantly maintained The size and strength of all yarn tested are corrected to our 6 1-2 per cent moisture regain basis. This is provide accurate comparisons at all times, as well as for the purpose the local company.

In concluding this article, which is intended to convey a clearer idea to the minds of our friends and associates in the mills, as to our laboratory and its equipment and workucts of the roving processes, and ings, it is desired to emphasize the weighed individually to dine-tenth fact that, in addition to the work which is in connection to matters and materials having their origin here, we are prepared at all times to the problems of others in our orcesses in a certain test are measur- ganization. Whether or not we are

tile Mills.

Oakland, Cal.-"Textile Fiber" is the name given to vegetable fiber to be used extensively by Eastern textile manufacturers in the weaving laboratory are so controlled that a this year according to L. H. Lewars, president of the California Fiber Co. which has just completed a plant The textile fiber will be comhere. to eliminate the moisture factor and to Eastern spinners, who are de-

and ducks. This machine is equip- and a test on such a basis is worse and transformed into the fiber, bined. Our supply of raw material ped with an autographic device than no test, since, for example, if which is to be shipped to the East- is unlimited. At present we are uswhich draws a curve on a paper 150 pounds is the break of the yarn ern mills. The process by which chart, showing the strength and in a 6 1-2 per cent moisture regain the raw plants are reduced is dechart, showing the strength and in a 6 1-2 per cent moisture regain the raw plants are reduced is dechart, ern mills. The process by which ing only China grass. and 9 per cent will cover a range of the manufacture of cotton, silken and woolen goods is also spoken of ing obtained. as an innovation. This is the first time that an attempt has been made to manufacture the fiber in wholesale quantities.

Extensive experiments with the fiber have been carried on by some of the largest New York manufacturers. The fiber has proved highly satisfactory, Mr. Lewars says, in mixtures of almost any percentage with either cotton, silk or wool.

A B. Dorman is the general man-Schwartz has had extensive experifiber, where this particular sub-

of standardization. To say that a The fiber is made from China facture of cotton, wool and silk. It for drying cotton or worsted yarns yarn has a break of 150 pounds, grass and ramie, shipped direct it a vegetable fiber, smooth, but in packages, truck yarn dryers for without reference to its moisture from the Orient in the raw state to tough and strong. It adds life to drying wool and cotton in skeins.

Mr. Lewars declined to give the condition, its break at different re- clared to be new in the United name of the manufacturer using the gain conditions between 3 per cent States, and the use of the fiber in fiber or to give the district in China from which the raw material is be-

Drawbacks on Textile Materials.

The Treasury Department has granted drawback allowances on veilings, nets, chiffon, malines, silk goods, and similar materials manufactured for the account of Stern & Stern by the United Veil Dyeing & Finishing Co., and the International Veiling Co., of Patterson, N. J., and Umans Dye Works, of New York.

Grinnell Dryers.

The Grinnell Company, through its executive offices at Providence, ence in foreign countries with the is distributing a booklet which describes a new line of textile drying stance is said to have been used for machinery which is now being put years. He was engaged in the Eng- out by this company. The book is lish textile industry for some years an attractively arranged and printand the plan to be followed here is ed and gives very interesting de-understood to be similar to that scriptions, in a general way of the worked out in England.

Grinnell line of drying machinery.

"The manufacture of this fiber It contains numerous illustrations. and its use in the textile trade is a and the descriptive matter is clear new thing in the textile business," cut and practical Textile men will said Mr. Lewars. "We already have be especially interested in the Grining from the mill within a month a great many more orders than we nell automatic yarn dyers, for dry-and shipments will be made direct can hope to fill for some time. Our ing wool, cotton hair or noils; autooutput, which will start in a month, matic looping dryers for drying cotmanding the products, according to has all been contracted for by East- ton piece goods, plush, carpet, towern mills to be used in the manu- eling and underwear; cabinet dryers



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ALL PERKINS VENTILATING AND EXHAUST FANS have Steel Frames and Steel Drums, which with the steel blade, arms, shaft,

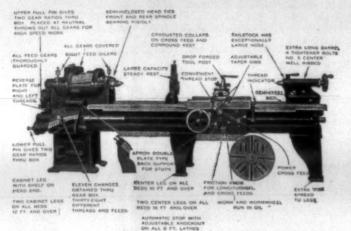




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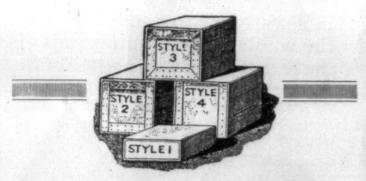
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Textile Hardware



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These boxes are built of timber taken from our own lands, in four styles as shown; present a neat appearance, and are made to carry heavy loads.

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We also manufacture Kiln-Dried and Dressed Lumber. Mill Work-Ceiling, Flooring & Mouldings

Hutton & Bourbonnais Co. HICKORY, N. C.

International Textile Exposition

States Bureau of Foreign and Do-Pickard, chief of the Textile Divimestic Commerce will join with the sion; and Walter H. Rastall, chief industry and allied lines in exhib- of the Machinery Division. It is exiting at the International Textile pected that one or two foreign ser-Exposition to be held in Mechanics vice men will be present, and Leon-Publisher. Pecteber October 21st to and P. Corw. Building Boston, October 31st to ard B. Gary, manager of the New November 5th. Other constructive, England District Office, who spent extra-industrial adjuncts to the tex- two years as trade commissioner inpositon are the Textile Division of of the Exhibit. the United States Bureau of Stan- Samples of cloth collected from dards and the National Research all parts of the world by trade com-Council of Washington.



Chester I. Campbell, Manager, International Textile Exposition.

Particular interest is noted in the rade in the participation of the Federal Commercial Bureau in view of the recent changes effected under Dr. Julius Klein formerly of Harvard University and now chief of the Bureau. One of the outstand ing features of the reorganization is the creation of 15 "commodity divi-These divisions are devoted to 15 of the leading lines of commercial and business activity, collecting data through the several hundred field agents of the Department of ommCerce. United Ctates consular representatives and special investigations.

Co-ordination of the information thus gathered is the primary object E. F. Hathaway, President. Textile of the new divisions. Men prominent n the fields to which the divi-sions are devoted have been select- and weave lengths of the various ed to direct the work. Space is given to the matter concerning each of Commerce, now issued weekly instead of daily and consesuently more carefully prepared. The op-

As a demonstration of its increas- According to information from the ed facilities for serving the manu- Bureau of Foreign and Domestic facturer, merchant and exporter Commerce, three of the new divithrough provision of specialized in- sion chiefs will be present at the formation and advice, the United Exposition. They will be Edward T. tile field which have accepted in-vestigating the textile industry in vitations to take part in the ex- England, will be in general charge

> missioners and commercial attaches of the Bureau will be on exhibition to allow manufacturers and merchants an opportunity to compare grades, weave, quality and textures with domestic production. Several hundred different centers of outputare included in the government exhibit, and word already has been re-ceived of the shipment of severalcases of textile goods sent into Washington from India, Geylon, Java and Straits settlements.

> In connection with the service of the Bureau of Standards, textile division, it is pointed out that many almost primitive methods have obtained in the industry in the testing and standardizing of threads and weaves. The bureau is con-cerned with the physical propor-tions of cotton, the tensile strength



Exhibitors Association.

kinds of raw thread.

The National Research Council is division in Commerce Reports, the described as "a co-operative organtrade publication of the Department ization of the scientific men of of Commerce, now issued weekly "America." During the war the council was partially subsidized by the Government, but is now mainportunity to exhibt at the Textile tained partially by an endowment Exposition, however, is one of the from the Carnegie Corporation and first chances to test the service of by gifts for specific research en-the reorganized bureau in close con- deavor. The co-ordination of the tact with a large and nation-wide activities of scientific men in a gathering of a specific industry, wide variety of fields, and the inter-This will be added, it is pointed out, esting of business men in research by the coincidental meeting of the as applied to industry from the National Association of Cotton Man-point of view of management. improvement and technical detail, are

the general, aims of the council as stampings and like articles made Latest advances in the chemistry of by them for their customers. They textiles will feature the exhibit of expect to have two looms in operathe council at the International tion demonstrating the K-A in its Textile Exposition.

The following are advance de-rics. scriptions of the exhibits to be shown at the International Textile Sci

latest developments on different fab-

Scott and Williams.

Scott and Williams, Boston will Exposition in Boston, which opens show their well known line of knit-



Mechanics Hall, Boston, Where Tex tile Show Will be Held.

all are carried.

George E. Kent.

George E. Kent, Boston, Mass., will show a number of products for which he is selling agent in New sist of one StueBing Lift Truck, with sample wooden platform. These trucks are used extensively for mov-George E. Kent will also show the products of the Ideal Stencil Co., this exhibit to consist of a No. 2 used for piling purposes

include seamless roving cans, steel clad Leatheroid warehouses cars, with self oiling wheels, in a large number of styles and sizes; Leathe-

Taper Baskets and Waste Baskets, and Leatheroid Barrels. Rhode Island Warp Stop Equip-Ment Co.

principal exhibit Rhode Island Warp Stop Equipment Co., Pawtucket, will be their K-A for over a dozen years by leading mills and will doubtless be of much interest to mill men. In addition. the company will also exhibit their these principal items they also shall an opportunity here. have some specialities which the Frank B. Comins, the general manufacture, such as drop wires, a manager of the company, and his new spooler tension which is as ef-assistants, Messrs. Bradford, Terry ficient as it is unique and possibly and Ulbrich will be in attendance. some samples of special work such

the last of this month. The advance ting machinery. They will have in notices will appear each week until operation several of their H-H machines in operation, a K. and also their regular hand transferred B-5 model machine, a B-3 machine for infants' half hose and misses ribs and a plain underwear machine. Special attention will be paid the England. Among these will be the new model H-H half hosiery ma-StueBing Truck, made by the Stue-chine which is attracting a great Bing Truck Co., the exhibit to con-deal of favorable comment from the knitting industry

American Moistening Co.

When visiting manufacturers ening materials inside the plant ter the main hall of the International Textile Exhibition, their attention will be attracted by an old friend which has become a Stencil Cutting Machine, which is mark" of the American Moistening used for cutting stencils for mark- Gompany, namely the gamboling ing shipments. He will also have an whale in his Arctic environments exhibit for the electrically drive, "the first and original air moistenspouting aqueous Rogers Fibre Co.

The Rogers Fibre Co. Boston, will agents, superintendents, and departhave on display their general line of textile products known as "Leaequipment of the company displaytheroid Mills Products." These will ed to advantage and permitting easy inspection. Even more important is that they will be able to get facts and figures relating to humidification and the advantages which beroid Mill Boxes, Leatheroid Round come more and more apparent each The science of air moistening has made great strides in the last decade and the American Moistening Company has kept pace with this progress and in its thirty-three years of specializing in this subject has been a leader, and is today able Electrical Warp Stops, which are to point out to many manufacturers now used in a number of representa- opportunities for better results results tive mills in many States. It is a through practice and methods that device which has been in operation they have demonstrated to be successful. Cotton manufacturers very generally recognize the advantage of scientific humidification. Worsted, wool, silk and knit manufacturers line of Sim-Pull and Sim-Plex Counare now showing great interest and tershafts and Belt Shifters. Besides "want to be shown." They will have

(Continued on Page 24.)

Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co.

General Offices: CHARLESTON, W. Va.

SHIPPERS OF

NEW RIVER and POCAHONTAS MINE RUN and PREPARED SIZES

ALSO HIGH VOLATILE COALS FROM

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Black Star, Comet, Molus and Bear Branch mines in Harlan county, Kv.

L. E. SOMERVILLE, Vice Pres. American Nat'l Bank Bldg. RICHMOND, VA.

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PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

A SSURED source of supply in time of stress as well as in time of plenty.

Assured quality productive of the highest efficiency obtainable from steam coal.

Assured service unsurpassed in the business world for consistency and fair dealing in all transactions.

It is sound economy to burn steam coal which conforms to the demand for the greatest amount of heat units and the lowest percentage of ash content.

WHITE OAK New River Smokeless Steam and Domestic Coals are sold guaranteed to meet the most exacting specifications.

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Stoker Smithing



White Oak Coal Co.

MACDONALD, W. VA.

2 Rector Street NEW YORK, N. Y.

SOUTHERN EXTILE BULLE

Published Every Thursday by CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARKManaging	Editor
D. H. HILL, JRAssociate	Editor
J. M. WOOLLEYBusiness M	anager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable	In advance\$2.	00
Other Countries in	Postal Union 4.	.00
Single Copies		.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1921

The Railroad Strike.

the midst of prosperity the railway tary position of the railroad men. unions took the country by the character of railway work-

and as the railroad men had a will not after our opinion of their from a prominent cotton mill superstrong argument through the in- actions. cresed cost of living, the public was willing to give them the advanced wages rather than risk a tie up of the railroads.

terial decline in the cost of living and there is a general complaint against the high passenger and freight rates, the public believes a reasonable reduction in wages.

The present wage scale was fixed when flour was \$2,20 per sack and now that flour can be bought for \$1.15 and other foods in proportion the railroad man still demands the same wages. The reduction of wages the throat and enforce his demands believed a few months ago. but the public with their wages re-

different mood from two years ago of cotton at the present time. and we do not believe that they are Two years ago when we were in going to stand for the present arbi-

This is written on Monday and

The Cotton Situation.

Now that there has been a ma- report on Oct. 25th. the prospective Exposition which will be held at railroad strike and fear of a finan- Boston, Oct. 31st, to Nov. 5th will be cial crisis in Germany have had a well worth attending and every cotdepressing effect upon cotton and ton manufacturer of the South caused the world to lose sight, for should make a special effort to atthat it is nothing but fair and right the present, of the fact that the tend. that the railroad men should accept statistical position of cotton is grow- It has been several years since ing stronger every day.

manufacturing industry is closely chinery will be exhibited. allied this year with the strength of facts should be studied.

The October estimate of the crop asked of him is very small and with was 6,500,000 bales and the greatest the reduction of the cost of living error that the Government has ever he would be far better off than at made in its October estimate was he would be far better off than at made in its October estimate was and conditions, is essentially the any time during the boom period 4.200,000 bales. It is hardly reason- same everywhere; it may stop with the time this is written threatens to was made this year but should it tie up the entire railway system of have been made the total crop the up the entire railway system of have been made the total crop mutual confidence which it begets this country. He is seeking to again would only be 7,700,000 a smallness and upon the adoption of the idea take the people of this country by of yield that could not have been that capital and labor are partners.

If 5,500,000 bales have been gin-

compared with mill taking of 2,702-000 bales during the same period of the prosperious year of 1919.

bales in September 1920 and in spite and Financial Chronicle. of the fact that it is claimed that Europe is not able to buy exports Textile Chemists Pian Organization. continue to run far above either of the past two years.

The American mills consumption of cotton was 951.750 bales and in- orists of the United States, more esdicate that from Aug. 1st 1921 to Aug. 1st, 1922 the American conindicated crop.

There must of necessity be made variations in the cotton market but the at the time of the low scorings, it is well not to lose sight of the fundementally strong statistical position

Extract From a Letter.

"Your stand and splendid work in throat and forced a wage scale there may be developments before the labor situation in your state has which the public has always regard- this weeks issue reaches the mills stood out prominently as the greated as more than was justified by the but our position is based upon the est factor in defeating McMahon Dyers and Colorists is cited by Proefforts of the railroad men to tie up and his gang. Every Southern man-A strike at that time meant a pos- the business of the county and the ufacturer is under obligations to sible interruption of our prosperity fact that they may later back down you." Extract from letter received intendent.

The Textile Show.

The possibility of a large ginning The International Textile Show

one of these shows have been held As the prosperity of the cotton and many new ideas in textile ma-

cotton we believe that the following Employe Representation in Industrial Plants.

"Industrial democracy, expressed in any form of participation in the control of wages and working hours to and settling complaints, or it may farther; but it depends on the They absolutely are ;they may quarprices for their products are in a that amount has been either sold a recognition of fairness) in the op- work undertaken.

or stored and therefore the remain- erations. To sit down together and ing 1,000,000 to 2,0000,000 that are to lay the cards of each side on one be ginned can hardly be any weight table, either disposes of grievances mizes their importance and carries From Aug. 1st to Oct. 11th the mill them to adjustment; all that is nectakings of cotton were 2,806,000 as essary is to keep the outside intervener away and to give no counternance to the notion that industrial questions can be handled by some central court. according September reports of cotton were dream which uninoism is not even 522,839 as compared with 298,068 yet ready to abandon."-Commercial

Boston.—Textile chemists and colpecially in the eastern section of the country, plan to organize a technical institute of the American Textile sumption will exceed 6,000,000 bales Industries in accordance with a vote or almost as much as the present of about sixty prominent chemists of New England and New York at a preliminary meeting held here recently. Professor Louis A. Olney, of Lowell Textile School, elected chairman of the committee to handle the plans for organization and this committee is to meet in Boston, November 3, the textile exhibit. While the meeting place has not yet been delnitely determined, it probably will be in the Engineers' Club.

Tentative plans have been made to call the new body the Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. The work of the British Society of fessor Olney as an example of what might be accomplished by the proposed American Associations. objects of such an organization, as outlined by Professor Olney, are: 1. To promote the technical interest of members in the properties and application of dye and the processes of scouring, bleaching and nishing, 2. To develop a closer relnishing... lationship between theory and practice in the application of dyes and other chemicals used in the textile industry. 3. To serve the textile and color industries by developing standard methods of testing dyes and analyzing systems for facts and recording their results. To encourage research work along textile chemical lines, 5. To encourage and supervise the establishment of a complete textile chemical laboratory.

Membership in the proposed organization may be classed in three divisions if the suggestions of Professor Olney are adopted at the inaugural meeting November 3. outlines the three divisions as follows: 1. Regular or active members who should possess as qualifications for membership a thorough technical training and at least five years but he wants to act the hog and at able to believe that the record error a mere arrangement for 'ooking in- of actual experience in textile chemical lines. 2. Junior members, who would include students and appren-3. Sustaining or corporation members. who would include textile manufacturing concerns and also manufacturers of dvestuffs and rel, as many ordinary partners do, chemicals used in the textile indusduced and the farmers with low net up to Oct. 18th it will mean that thrive unless there is fairness (and to supply funds to support research

Personal News

D. M. Hayes. formerly of Lumber-

Joe C. Eller has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Monroe Mills, Monroe. Ga.

Harry Caldwell is now superintendent of the G. H. Y. Hosiery Mills, Concord, N. C.

weaving at the Glen Raven Mills. Clen Raven, N. C.

W. H. Sanders, of Gastonia is now Mfg. Co., Whitehall, Ga.

H. F. Moody has resigned as superintendent of the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., after having served in that position for six years.

H. E. Parker, formerly overseer of spooling and warping at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, is now located at Newberry, S. C.

H. F. Harril has accepted the position of overseer of weaving, slashing, spooling and warping at the Eastside Mfg. Co., Shelby, N. C.

Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, cher

ton, N. C., has accepted a position moted from second hand to overseer at Selma, N. C. of carding at the Covington (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

> Thomas Whitehead has resigned as master mechanic and chief engineer at the Piedmont Mills, Egan,

C. T. McErov has resigned as over-J. B. Walker is now overseer of Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga., on account of ill health.

Henry B. Miller, resident manager of the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala., overseer of spinning at the Georgia has been on a business and pleasure trip to several points in Georgia.

> B. M. Lattimore has been appointcd salesman for the Arnold-Hoffman Co., and will travel North Carolina territory.

> William J. Grant has resigned as similar position at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Spinning Co., Chattanooga, the textile field. Tenn.

plant of the Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., has been made general overseer

B. R. Burnett is general overhauler in weaving at the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., and not general overseer of weaving as was stated last week in giving the names of those who attended the Weaver's meeting in Columbia. J. R. Shippey is general overseer of weaving at this mill.

seer of carding and spinning at the A. B. Carter Moves Office to Gastonia.

An announcement of unusual in-Southern representative of a num- that J. W. of machinery and supply firms, will the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C., has maintained offices in Greenville fense. the mills from which he is getting the larger volume of his trade.

Willie Lehman, formerly with the successful in his work and has built ing expressed in Greenville over Mr. plant.

Geo. David Simpkins Sr., who was Carter's change he having been recently put in charge of twisting, very active in public affairs there, winding and reeling at the Payne his work there having been very largely instrumental in "boosting" the textile industry in and around of spinning, spooling, twisting, reeling and winding at this mill.

Greenville. He will be warmly welcomed to North Carolina by his numerous friends in this section.

Among the companies Mr. Carter represents are:

The Dana S. Courtney Co., Chicopee, Mass.; Fiber Specialty Co.; Kenneth Square, Pa., American Steel Band Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Col-Bros. Co.; Pawtucket.; Elliott and Hall, Worcester.

A Correction-

In our issue of last week there terest this week is that A. B. Carter, appeared a news item to the effect Moneyhan, move his office from Greenville to was alleged to have struck in the Gastonia. Mr. Carter, who has been face a woman whom he had dissecretary of the Southern Textile charged from the mill and that he Association for many years and who would face trial for the alleged of-The item in question was for a considerable time, is known condensed from a clipping from the to practically every mill man in the Greensboro Daily News. Since that South. The removal of his office to time we have been informed by a overseer of weaving at the Indian Gastonia is made Mr. Carter says, reliable man that the Elmira Mills Head Mills, Cordova, Ala., to accept for the purpose of being closer to have declared that they had never had a man of that name in their emme larger volume of his trade. ploy and that no such trouble oc-Mr. Carter has been unusually cured at their mill. A statement to this effect appeared in the Greens-Huntsville Knitting Mills, Hunts- up a large and flourishing business boro News, we are informed. We ville, Ala., has accepted the position with the mills in this section. The have had no statement from the Winder Gary has been appointed of second hand in spinning, spooling accounts he represents include some mill but take this means to publish sistant superintendent of the and twisting at night at the That- of the best known manufacturers in their denial that Moneyhan was, or

To The Textile Industry

The International Textile Exposition

Will Be Held at BOSTON, MASS Oct. 31st to Nov. 5th

The INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE EXPOSITION is an ideal place for buyer and seller to meet---and permits the practical demonstration of new and improved machinery, appliances and accessories.

> The largest EXHIBITS of Cotton, Woolen Knitting Machinery and General Textile Products ever held in the World.

Auspices of the Textile Exhibitors Assoc'n, Inc.

CHESTER I. CAMPBELL, Director, 5 Park Square, BOSTON

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

just. school building for their village, 8 class rooms with auditorium. T. C. in Gastonia, because of lack of ac-Thompson & Bros. Robert and Co. Architects.

Rockingham, N. C.-The Hannah to the combed yarn center. Pickett Mills, Roberdel Mfg. Co. and Entwistle Mills, have just completed new 8-room school, with auditorium for joint use of mills. Everything complete with steam heat. T. C. Thompson & Bros. Contactsors. Robert and Co. Architects.

Rock Hill, S. C .- Carhartt Mill No. 2 started up last Monday with a partial force and the management states that in about two weeks they hope to be running full force.

B. L. Ivey states that the demand

for goods in their line is better and that they hope that all their mills will get on full time now. The mill at Elberton, Ga., also resumed op-erations and it is thought that overalls goods will go right along now.

Thomasville. N. C.—The Amazon Cotton Mill Corporation, C. G. Mill, secretary and treasurer, is planning to double its capacity in the near future, perhaps next spring. Engineers been on the ground for sev eral days getting the lay of the land.

Rockingham, N. C .- The Roberdel Manufacturing Company, plans complete reorganization of their No. 2 plant, necessiating one addition of 12,000 spindles, making a total 26,-Product, plaids and ginghams. 500... The building program consists of weave shed, 423x132; system of warehouses, together with new opener room, and an office building. The weave shed will accommodate 900 looms. Actual construction was started October 10th, T. C. Thompson & Bros., Charlotte, Contractors, Robert and Company, Architects and Engineers.

Spinning Section Meets Next in Gastonia.

Gastonia, N. C.—Through the efforts of Marshall Dilling, of the Smyre Manufacturing Co., the Spinners section of the Southern Textile Association will meet in Gastonia about the middle of November. The meeting will last only one day and

Electric Repairing

Winding Small Motors and Rebuilt Humidifier Motors Rewound



We sell WESTINGHOUSE Motors

Lomax Motor Repair Co. 23 1-2 w. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

completed new ber of Commerce auditorium.

It is the first textile meeting held Contractors, commodations for large gatherings in the past. It will bring hundreds of men from the mills of the South

> Atlanta Textile Machinery Co. Opens Charlotte Office.

The Atlanta Textile Machinery Co., of Atlanta, Ga., has opened an office in Charlotte. S. V. Upchurch president of the company Charlotte last week and arranged for the company to open an office at 28 West Fifth sireet. The concern will buy and sell used textile machinery and also deal in new machinery, equipment and supplies.

itors.

Lynchburg, Va.-H. vice-president of the Irving National Bank, said to be representing the committee bought creditors' the plant of the Jobbers 'Overal! Company, at a receiver's sale, the purchase price being \$675.000. The plant covers two city blocks in addition to a large dormitory and cost more than \$700,000.

Marlboro Mill Gets Big Damage Verdict.

the verdict given by the court in favor of the Marlboro Cotton Mills, against the Firestone Tire and Rub-

Rockingham, N. C .- The Steeles will probably be held in the Cham- Overall Company is Bought by Cred- ber Compony of Akron, Ohio. It is said to be the biggest verdict ever given by a court in Marlboro county, S. Martin, and was rendered by a jury at the direction of Judge Peurifoy

It was stated by Claude Gore, president of the Marlboro Cotton Gore. Mills, that in 1919 the Marlboro Cotton Mills contracted to sell to the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company a lot of tire fabric at \$1.55 a pound. When the decline in prices came in 1920, the Firestone Company failed and refused to take a large part of the fabric contracted for. By reason of the decline in the price of 65 cents a pound and the failure of the Chester, S. C.—Of considerable in- Firestone Company to take the falterest in Southern textile circles is ric, the cotton mills claimed a loss of about \$115,000. This, with inter-Marlboro county for \$121,392.05, in est, amounted to the amount of the verdict.

The cotton mills were represented by D. D. McColl. The Firestone Company was not represented. it ignored the trial, claiming that the cotton mills had no right to sue them here; that the South Carolina court had no jurisdiction of the case, and they could not be sued

except in Ohio.

Mr. McColl proved, however, by several tire dealers in Marlboro county, that the Firestone Company has been doing business in this state through their traveling representative, C. T. Ernes, who resided at Florence, and sold Firestone tires, collected for them, etc.; that the Firestone Company had a distributing base in Columbia, and that they advertised in a number of South Carolina papers. This, Mr. McColl contended, gave the mills the right to use the Firestone Company in this state and county.

Judge Peurifoy so held and directed the verdict by default for the amount claimed.

Bibb Manufacturing Co. Earnings.

Net earnings of the Bibb Manufacturing Co. for the past 10 years have amounted to \$2,118,015 annually, and for the past five years have averaged annually \$3,484,400, it is stated in the financial advertising used by the Citizens and Southern Bank in floating the corporation's new \$2.000,000 flirst preferred 8 per cent stock issue, all of which has already been subscribed, as noted.

"The company, which has been in successful operation since the year 1878," say the underwriters, "has paid cash dividends amounting to \$4,603,018.87, and stock dividends amounting to \$5,480,475 have been distributed to stockholders; and in addition vast amounts of earnings have been expended by the management in the maintenance of the property and in additions and betterments thereto. The average net earnings of the company for the past 10 years have amounted to \$2,-118,015 annually, or 13 times the dividend requirements of this issue; and for the past five years 1 averaged annually \$3,484,400, have

E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and CITY PLANNER

MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

MEES & MEES ENGINEERS

Transmission Lines, Municipal Improvements Highway Engineering

Steam and Water Power Plants

Surveys, Reports, Design, Supervision of Construction Third Floor Kinney Building CHARLOTTE, N. C.



What is this Charlotte advertisement aiming to do? Nothing more than to say in words what Charlotte Clean Quality Leather Belting expresses in service.

Put a Charlotte Leather Belt on your pulleys and you will join the ranks of our real advertisers.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co. Charlotte, N. C.

more than 21 times the dividend re- T. Comer, Millhaven; John D. Comer feature of the day was the parade in arriving at their decisions. quirements of this issue. That is, Macon; B. P. Oxnall, Macon; R. J. through the streets of Greer and the company's average annual net Taylor, Macon; Mills B. Lane, Sav the village. The parade left the Y. earnings for the past 10 years have annah; W. E. Muir, Surry, Eng.; H. M. C. A. at 2:30 o'clock this afteramounted to more than the entire

having parity with or preference assistant treasurer, over this preferred stock be issued except with the consent of not less than 75 per cent of the holders of the first preferred stock outstand- Greer, S. C.—The Victor village ing. In the event the dividend on fair will become an annual event it period of two years, then the Citizens and Southern Bank ,as trustee said preferred stockholders, was held. shall have the exclusive voting pow-

cupying 2,840 acres of very valuable event more successful. The number have been conservatively appraised history at figures much in excess of present capitalization. 'The company's wapower and riparian rights contracts alone have been valued at a figure approximating the value of this issue of first preferred stock. Notwithstanding the fact that the company owns many valuable trademarks and patents, these items are not listed among the assets.'

New Issue of Bibb Co. Stock Over-Subscribed.

Atlanta, Ga-Within five hours after the Citizens' and Southern Bank had offered through its three branches in Atlanta, Savannah and Macon the issue of \$2,000,000 Bibb Manufacturing Co. 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock Monday, the amount had been oversold. The isamount had been oversome. sue was absorbeded largely by individual investors in Georgia. is the largest transaction of its kind ever handled in the South without the aid of Wall Street banks, it is reported here. The Bibb Company is a large manufacturer of cotton goods, operating several mills in in this State. Their common stock totals \$7,500,000.

Reports at the annual meeting showed that all of the company's plants are operating on full time. employing 6,00 persons.

The stockholders elected the following directors: Judge Samuel B. Adams, Savannah; W. C. Bradley, Columbus; J. N. Porter, Macon; E.

Weber, Savannah, and W. D. Ander-

less than 100 per cent of quick liabil- of the board; W. D. Anderson, presities at all times during the life of ident; James N. Porter, first vice-

Victor Village Fair is Success.

this stock should be unpaid for a was announced here after approximately 2,500 persons had visited the Y. M. G. A. building, where the fair

The success attending the fair to- Crain, of Greenville. er until dividends shall be resumed day inspired the officials to make it and all accumulated dividends paid. an annual event and already plans tractive exhibit, consisting of the "The plants of the company. oc- are under way to make the 1922 various kinds of cloth manufacland at Macon, Porterdale, Colum- and quality of the exhibits, the at- garments made from Victor goods. bus and Reynolds (all in Georgia), tendance and other factors combin-

noon and dozens of attractively deccheer went up.

this stock. No mortgages shall be president; John D. Comer, second orated car in the parade was award-prominent places about the wall. placed upon any of the assets of vice-president; C. N. Williams, sec- ed to P. A. Bolt, with S. V. Shelton Much interest was displayed by the company, nor shall any stock retary and treasurer; A. A. Drake, winning second honor. The most at- the employees of the various detractively decorated Ford in the parade was that of Fred Wood, the judges decided, with E. C. Herrin second, had J. L. Gourley third .

Following the return to the Y. M.

A. there were brief addresses by M. Marchant, treasurer of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, the Rev. Sam Creech, of the Orphans Home at Spartanburg and the Rev. J. D.

The Victor Mill entered an attured here and also a number of

Dozens of jars of fruit, together are maintained at the very highest ed to make the day one of the most with jams, Jellies and potatoes, possible standard of efficiency, and long to-be-remembered in Victor's Pumpkins and garden products products were also entered and the judges Probably the most outstanding experenced considerable difficulty

The Baptist and Methodist Sunday schools of the village were also represented and their exhibits forcefully brought home the benefit to be amount of this stock issue. son.Macon. orated floats were entered in the derived from attending Sunday. This company will agree to main. The directors elected the follow-event. Hundreds of persons lined school regularly, and pointing out tain quick assets amounting to not ing officers: E. T. Comer. chairman the route taken and cheer after the dangers that follow in the wake of non-attendance. Cards and pos-The first prize for the best dec- ters with mottoes were placed in

> partments of the mill and virtually all were represented in the exhibits. The tie-in room, the spinning room, the weave shop and others were represented, displaying a quantity of goods made and also a part of the machinery used. Virtually all exhibits were covered in the Victor colors of old gold and black.

> The live stock exhibit was one of much interest to all the sight-seers and twenty fine cows were shown, The various breeds of cattle were represented.

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.

Richmond, Va. Supplying Cotton Mills with Water for 30 Years

136 Cotton Mills



by actual count now using MACOAK Belt.

If there ever was a time when quality counted, it is now.

MACOAK BELT is QUALITY SUPREME

McLeod Leather & Belting Company Greensboro, N. C.

CADILLAC Portable Electric Blower

Weight six pounds. Attach to any light socket. Universal motor. tage, 110 to 250. Any vol-

20 feet cord and connections. For cleaning motors, genera-tors, etc; for blowing lint and dust from textile machinery.

Price and folder on request.

J. S. COTHRAN, Sales Engineer, CHARLUTTE, N. C.

WALLS

for

OFFICES COMMUNITIY HOUSES COTTAGES

Strong-Attractive to the eye-Vermin Proof

Use Southern Gypsum Co. Plasters

Address

Southern Gypsum Co.

North Holston, Va.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Companys method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air inte
the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMTIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treasurer

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GFORGIA

German Textile Gains Increased Sevenfold.

Profits for the Textile Industry" the per cent dividend a 50 per cent Berliner Tageblatt tells of the fabu- bonus. lous winnings of the Mittweida cotthe company, in a year of general although only 25 per cent of their depression, managed to increase its shares had been paid in. net profits sevenfold.

declared for the year ending June German consumers naturally came 30, 1921, a net profit of 14,700,000 out at the little end of the horn, marks as against a profit of 1,950,000 and opines that it is not quiet remarks for last year. Even this as- spectable for a company with so tonishing multiplication of gains it small a capitalization to be in a pois pointed out, does not represent sition to assign 10,000,000 marks to the full extent of the winnings, as its workers' fund from the results before declaring the gross turnover, of one year's business. This is all the company set aside 10,000,000 the more true when it is considered marks for the labor maintenance that other reserve funds were also are therefore to be reckoned as 24,-700,000 marks, and the total paid in Skilled Chinese Mill Hands Get 30 capital of the company is only 5,000-000 marks.

In spite of the fact that the past year was one of the general depres- cotton mill industry of China is givsion for the greater part of it, the en by the Department of Trade and article continues, the books of the Commerce. In 1920, it says, the Ho that they were able to keep on add- capital of \$900,000. The number of the excessive fluctuations of the cot- so that the factory runs night and ton market to profit, a problem which from 30 cents a day; skilled women and the results appears to have been ordinary men earn 25 cents a day; successfully solved by the board of 15 cents a day is paid for ordinary



Atlanta Textile Machinery Co.

announce the opening of their branch office at Charlotte, N.C.

New and used textile machinery bought and sold, motors, pumps, boilers, engines, and all mill supplies.

St. Charlotte, N. C. PHONE 2122 28 W. Fifth St.

Atlanta Address, 54 S. Forsyth St.

In addition to handsome donations to the various workers' funds, the shareholders were treated rath-Berlin.-Under the head "High er well, receiving in addition to a 25

The 50 per cent bonus was also ton spinning company, showing how paid to the new shareholders in full

In commenting on these winnings, The Baumwollspinnerei Mittweida, the Berliner Tageblatt says that the The actual profits of the year increased by substantial additions.

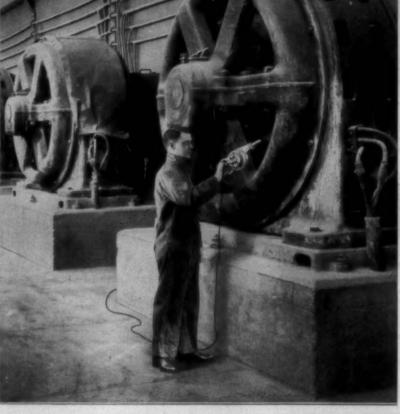
Cents a Day.

Montreal.-Further light on the Mittweida filature show a steadily Feng Spinning Factory made profits increasing volume of business, so of more than \$1,000.000 on a paid-up ing to the number of spindles in ac- hands employed is 2,500 and they tivity. It is further to be noted that work in two shifts of 12 hours each and in the exchange day, with scarcely any intermission. were carefully watched, and turned Foremen and skilled laborers earn labor to women and boys of about 15 years; 10 cents a day to girls about 15 years and small girls about 10 years can earn 5 cents a day. The above scale shows in all cases the maximum rate paid.

The working hours are from 5:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., and from 5:30 p. m. respectively. No meals are suplied by the factory. Most of the cotton used is produced locally, and so, with the raw products at their doors, an abundant and absurdly cheap labor to draw upon, and no vexatious factory laws to observe it is not surprising that their annual profits should have exceeded their ness in finished goods, at the higher the cost of a shirt would be approxtotal capital on at least three oc-

Says Consumer Can Buy Cloth Based on 20-Cent Cotton.

One of the large, conservative commission men, who is both a buyer and seller of gray cloths, gave it as his conviction that the country was today in a position to buy cotten goods based on cotton at 20 to 22 cents. He stated that he realized that the transition in price levels might have a temporary retarding the time is not distant when busi-



out dust and similar work.

Among the advantages of this ments Mfg. Co., of Chicago, are its light weight, ease of handling and the fact that it ataches to any electe the plant. J. S. Cothran, of Chartric light socket. Weighing but six lotte, well known sales engineer in pounds, and operating on any volt-the textile field, is handling this age from 110 to 250, the blower is blower in the Southern States.

Mill men generally will be inter- easily carried about the mill withested in the above illustration of out loss of time or inconvenience the Cadillac Portable Electric Blow- in attaching it. It comes with twen-er, one of the most useful and effi- ty feet of card and connections so cient devices on the market for that a number of machines may be cleaning textile machinery, blowing easily reached without changing the connection.

Among the advantages of this The Cadillac Portable Electric blower, which is made by the Cle-Blower is especially adapted for textile machinery and for simplifying many other cleaning jobs about

levels, will proceed where it left off, at the lower prices. The theory expressed by the speaker, seems to have been spreading among selling centers, although there are some of the "old-line" merchants who, while they concede inability to do anything else but advance cloth prices. based on raw cotton, do not feel entirely satisfied with the situation.

Those sellers who look for a maintenance of the present levels, suggesting further advances, say that the reports of unemployment have been considerably exaggerated influence, but is of the opinion that and that they are not of as much significance as the labor unions attach to them. "They include largely the loafers, the sick, and those who will not work except at war wages," said a selling agent.

"I do not believe that there much serious thought behind the opinions that the jobbers have been giving out that the consumer will begin operation this month. not buy on the basis of the adfour cents a yard. On this basis, take care of the new mill.

imately 15 cents higher. In spite of all the talk to the contrary, I doubt whether this would make any material difference to the worker-and it may not be even noticed."-Daily News Record.

Jennings Cotton Mills, Inc. Lumberton, N. C.

Chas. H. Boyd.....Superintendent B. L. Doby....Asst. Superintendent R. B. Rodgers...Nos. 1 and 2 Carder Charles Pait and John Baxley

Second Hands Carding Alex Dawkins .. Nos. 1 and 2 Spinner. Alex McDuffie....Second Hd. Spin'g D. M. Hayes, Shipping Clerk, Outside Foreman and Cotton Grader. M. Pridgen.....Card Grinder D. H. Stephens......Comber Fixer Will Melton, Oliver Horn, John

White Section Hands Spinning Rogersville, Tenn.-The

Scott Kitzmiller Hosiery. Mills will chinery is now being installed. The vance. Take shirtings, for example: Rogersville Electric Co., is now en-advances in shirtings average about larging it plants so as to be able to

HIRSCH LUMBER COMPANY YELLOW PINE

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MILL CONSTRUCTION TIMBERS LUMBER FOR THE VILLAGE

PROMPT SERVICE - BEST MATERIAL - CONSISTENT PRICES

Write JACKSONVILLE OFFICE

REMEDYING DYEHOUSE TROUBLES

(Continued From Page 11)

+ 15 pounds pure beef tallow + ½ pound caustic soda. He also sometimes adds 1% to 2% of a good soluble oil to aid penetration.

Improper Adding of Dye. Dissolved dye should be fed into vat by means of a pipe that extends from top edge of vat to bottom and then along bottom across one end. The botom pipe should be perforated, having the perforations facing away from the warp and toward the back of the vat.

12. Unequal Temperature During Run. If the temperature varies much during the run poor dye-

ing will result. It should be kept the same from

start to finish of the dyeing process.

13. Position of Warps on Rollers. Suppose we are running 4 warps at the same time. Nos. 1 and 4 will be on the outside edges of the rollers in the vat and Nos. 2 and 3 will be near the center. Sometimes this gives one or more even shades in the same run due to squeezing, variations of temperature, etc. It is best to vary the positions. For example: Run No.One, warps 1 and 4 on outside. Run two, warps 2 and 3 on outside. Run three, warps 1 and 4 outside. Run four, warps 2 and 3

14. Improper Feeding on of Salt. A good plan is to add salt in as many portions as dye is divided into, and add 5 minutes after each addition of dye.

(Continued Next Week)

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills

Cotton Manufacturers.

The following program has been Speakers: announced for the meeting of the Russell National Association of Cotton Manufacturers:

Wednesday, November 2, 1921.

2:30 p. m. Group Discussion: "Pro- award of prizes. duction Costs."

James Sinclair, Chairman. Address:

Address:

To be followed by an open discussion.

"The Evolution of the Spooler Tension Device," Robert E. Naum-burg, M. E., Lowell, Mass. To be fol-

lowed by an open disucssion. Business Session: President Russel B. Lowe presiding.
Report of Secretary, H. C. Me-

Report of Treasurer, W. Irving

Report of Committees.

Announcement of Resolutions Committee

Presentation of Amendment to By-Laws recommending the election of a fourth class of members called Junior Technical Members.

9.00 p. m. Ladies' Night, und the direction of Charles H. Ely. Ladies' Night, Concert, to be followed by an informal dinner-dance.

Thursday, November 3, 1921. ..

Second Session.

10.00 a. m. Business Session: President Russell B. Lowe, presiding.

search.

W. Reynolds, Chairman.

Addresses:

"Research in this Country."
Robert Amory, Boston.
"Prospects for International Re-

search.

Fessenden S. Blanchard, Boston. "Observations on the Foreign Industrial Situation.

W. Irving Bullard, Boston. Albert Greene Duncan, Boston. Edwin H. Marble, Worchester. Sidney B. Paine Boston.

Thursday Afternoon.

under the direction of George L. Gil-

Meeting of National Association of to Mr. Gilmore as soon as possible. Third Session.

7.30 p. m. Banquet.

Russell B. Lowe, President. One other speaker to be named lafer.

Report of Golf Committee and

Ladies' Night.

the Entertainment Committee, ad-

The evening's entertainment will Ralph E. Loper, Fall River, Mass. open at nine o'clock with a concert in the ballroom. Mr. Ely has secured the services of an excellent quartet of Boston, and the principal features of the performance are "Songs You Love to Hear."

The concert, which will last about duction an hour, is to be followed by an informal dinner-dance, for which an years. orchestra will be provided.

Enormous Curtailment in World's Cotton Manufacturing Industry During Past Year.

By Alston H. Garside, Statistician of the Association.

The curtailment of production in the cotton manufacturing industry of the world during the year ending July 31, partly in the form of shorttime running and partly stoppage of machinery for indefinite periods, was equal to the complete stoppage for the entire year of 47,000,000 spindles. Since there are 150,000 000 spindles in the world, of which 36,000 are in the United States, the curtailment was equal to nearly 33 per cent of the world' industry, and was Report of Resolutions Committee. equivalent to the shutdown of every Group Discussion: "Practical Re- spindle in the United States and nearly one-third as many in addition.

During some parts of the year, the industry was curtailing much more than one-third. It was probably running at only half of normal capacity, or even less, last winter. No statistics are available to show the extreme low point reached in the downward movement. When it is recalled, however, that at the beginning of the twelve months covered by this analysis the cotton trade was only just beginning to enter upon its steep decline, and dur-Golf at the Belmont Country Club ing the past few months the American cotton mills at least have been Those desiring to lunch at it is obvious that fully one-half of the club should hand their names running 75 per cent or 80 per cent,

ped at times during the year in orto make the average curtailment during the entire period 66 per Mills, Greenville, S. C., recently recent.

more, that this curtailment is computed on the basis of the forty-eight hour week as the normal full time working week in the northern part Ladies' Night.

of the United States in England, tions to both markets. The customer.

Mr. Charles H. Ely, Chairman of and on the Continent. The forty-mer, it is said, has been buying Edward T. Pickard, Chief of the vises that he has a very delightful tion of at least 12 1-2 per cent from eight-hour week represents a reduc-Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign program arranged in honor of the working week that prevailed beand Domesic Commerce, Washing-ladies on Wednesday night.

The evening's entertainment will tion of working hours be also taken into consideration and considered as

the industry must have been stop- Judson Mill Getting Premium Over Market.

It is reported that Judson ceived a large order for their fine It may be pointed out, further- fancies at an average of a full cent a yard above eastern mill quotations for the same quality of goods. understood the order was placed after submitting the same specifica-Southern goods for several years in preference to those manufactured in the East and the order above referred to is the direct result of satisfactory dealings during that period. The real secret of the placing of the a part of the curtailment, it is order, so the story goes was the found that the total curtailment dur- confidence built up with the custoing the past year has been nearly mer during the trying period of the 40 per cent of 60,000,000 spindles, war when it was customary to in-This is the extent to which the terpret the specifications with conworld's industry has decreased pro- siderable latitude-sometimes reduction compared with pre-war sulting in barely keeping within trade requirements.



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TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Readymade cavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

E USED.
WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.
FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.
The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the
rest weaving and will hold the fly."
These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the
t materials used in their manufacture.



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Mildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills; using Sizol

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Fully enclosed, solid housing and end brackets. Grit and dust proof ball bearings.

The many designs of WATSON motors make possible the selection of quipment to meet the particular requirements for any Write for bulletin 402.



High Point Machine Works, Inc. High Point, N.C. Distributers WATSON Motors



Pyro-Bestos

cover them with PYRO-BESTOS, prevents loss of heat and does away with unsightly overhead lines. One engineer recently wrote us that a steam line placed underground with no insulation around it heated the ground to such an extent that his men could not walk on He covered a line with PYRO-BES-TOS and after the heat was turned on remained cold because sealed air chambers prevented the host from escaping and thus saved tons and tons of coal. Write us today for prices.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

518 Realty Building

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina

International Textile Exposition.

(Continued from Page 17.)

National Research Council.

The exhibit of the National Re-search Council at the International Textile Exposition is intended to be entirely educational in character and to visualize to the public the importance of chemical industry to Americans.

The central feature of the exhibt is a topographical model representing a group of chemical industries depending upon coal, salt, sulphur, and atmosphere nitrogen for their raw materials. The model is arranged to show how these materials are made available to our more important chemical industries through the medium of the intermediate plants and the part which industrial alcohol plays in the general scheme of the ings. The relationships existing between pharmaceuticals, war gases, explosives and other major divisions of organic chemical industry are brought out.

This central feature is supported by simple and comprehensive charts showing the relation between war and peace time application of these chemicals and the ease with which production can be planned with reference to industrial prosperity or national defense.

Many of the important war chemicals are shown and an outstanding feature will be the display of motion pictures some of which have not yet been shown in public. Among them are the sinking of the German warship, "Catfriesland" off the Virgina Capes, the bombing of the Alabama, recent tests at Aberlar examples of chemistry in industry and defense.

ery Hall No. 113 and 114. They will exhibit one of their lat-This size of machine is suit- tady office.

able for Soaping Prints in a 4 to 5 machine Printworks and is about the proper size for washing ginghams.

They shall also exhibit one of their Single Roller Scutchers. This machine is so universally that it seems almost idle to enlarge on it. But briefly its purpose is to take out the twist and deliver the cloth full width from Washers, Squeezers etc., to Mangles, Drying Cans etc.

They shall also show their Patent Angular Guide. This machine guides cloth to Mangles, Drying Cans, etc., andand displaces help and takes out creases and curled selvedges.

All these machines will be shown in actual operation although not under actual working conditions.

They shall also show their well known Cornation Piece End Sewing Machines for sewing piece ends together around Bleacheries. Printworks, Woolen & Worsted Finishing Works etc. alto their Circular Sewing Machines which are used for trimming and sewing ends together in the Grey rooms of Bleacheries

Mineral Soap Manufacturing Co. Inc.

The exhibit of the Mineral Soap Manufacturing Co., Lowell. Mass., will consist of a display of our Wool Scouring Powder Minsco, together with samples of many grades of wool scoured through the use of the same.

General Electric Company Exhibit.

The General Electric Company will occupy pace No. 89 at the International Textile Exposition to be held at Boston, Oct. 31 to Nov. 5, 1921. The space will be used as a deen, the manufacture of industrial reception space for the Company's alcohol, various spectacular chem-representatives and friends. The ical experiences and tests, and simi-only exhibits will be in the form of enlarged photographs and lantern slides. However, many motors and control systems manufactured by Birch Brothers, Somerville, Mass. control systems manufactured by Birch Brothers, Somerville, Mass., the Company will be found in the will occupy two spaces in Machin-booths of other exhibitors. Representatives of the Company from Sidney W. Paine's department of est improved Open Soaping & Wash- the Boston office of the General ing machines. This will be a me-Electric Company will be present, as dium size machine having only 5 well as L. W. Shugg or the Schenec-

Spartan Sizing Compound

WITHERPSOON & WITHERSPOON,

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of Spartan Compounds, Tallows and Gums

S. A. Woods Machine Co.

ton, iwll exhibit a representative line of the new Woods Induction The motors embody what the makers claim to be a radical advance in the art of Induction motor design and construction. The standard line will cover motors up to 1 inclusive, totally enclosed: above 1 H-P. semi-enclosed. All motinuous operation of 25 per cent, not to exceed a 50 C temperature rise.

This line will introduce new direction the reverse of existing de-The construction and ventilating air is screened you are assured of a motor which is relatively clean and always dry internally.

The stator windings are double hibit will be in charge of M. J. Fitch, sales manager.

The line is distinctive and unique in design and construction and is attracting wide-spread attention.

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Curtis & Marble Machine Company will exhibit at space 90, one of their Cloth Folding Machines, motor Governor Asks Screen Stars to Help Popularize Cotton Fabrics

They will also have projecting device with some two hundred slides of their machinery, which will be shown in large form on a glass

Edwin H. Marble, president of the company, will be in charge of the exhibit, F. C. Bryant, their New York representative, and G. G. Slaugher their direct Southern representative, together with other representatives from the factory will be present more or less of the time.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

Westinghouse Electric and Manu- for the attendants at the Textile Show and more simple designs. will be invited to make themselves tor drive with control for looms. spinning wheels, etc., as well as tex-from the studio i tile mill and yard lighting, safety die voile dresses.

switches and other electrical appli-The S. A. Woods Machine Co. Bos. ances and apparatus applicable to the textile industry.

They will have photograph albums available for interested parties to view installations of Westinghouse equipment, as well as views of our varied apparatus.

Also, a number of Westinghouse textile specialists on motor textile machinery drive as well as lighting tors will have 40 C. temperature rise specialists will be in attendance at with a guaranteed overload on con- our booth. Among the most prom inent of these will be J. R. Olnhausen, Manager of the Textile Section, Industrial Department, and G. D. rective ventilation whereby all in- Bowne. special field representative coming ventilating air is postively at Boston. The booth will be in directed through the motor in a di-charge of G. H. Jaspert, Department of Publicity. East Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Textile Research Institute in Holland.

Leipizg.-Plans formulated before cotton covered enamel wire and the the war for the establishment of a motor is of the unit cast wound type textile research institute in Delft, electrically indestructible. The ex-Holland, have now been completed. Holland, have now been completed.

> Various branches of the textile and paper industries as well as commerce are represented in this institute, which is charged with supplying the trade with technical information and advice, an addition to regular research work

Popularize Cotton Fabrics.

Governor Neff of Texas, has re-Governor Neff of Texas, has regoods in women's wear, by getting popular women to adopt cotton fabrics for their dresses. Referring to her as the most becomingly dressed Governor actress on the screen. Neff has written a personal letter to Bebe Daniels in asking her aid in the campaign.

Governor Neff refers to Miss Daniels' birth in the Lone Star State, and expresses the hope that if she will lend her influence through stage and screen to the movement "Clothes of American Cotton," facturing Company's exhibit will the tide of American sentiment may consist of reception space in which be turned toward cheaper fabrics

In fact, it is well known in the comfortable. They will have a quan- Los Angeles cinema colony that tity of literature available treating Bebe Daniels, famous for the gorthe subjects of textile individual mo- geous gowns she wears on the screen, in every day life goes to and from the studio in ginghams, organ-

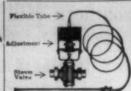
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This illustrates the Powers Regulator No. 11, especially adapted to control of liquid temperatures. For dyeing machines, scouring bowls, washing machines, and other places where even trol of liquid tempera-tures. For dyeing ma-chines, scouring bowls, washing machines, and other places where even temperature of a liquid is desired, it has no su-perfor. Automatic. Re-liable. Easily installed. Accurate. Try one 30 days. If it doesn't prove a saving, send it back. a saving, send it back.

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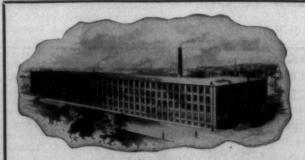
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Gastonia, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.

Week	Ending	October	18, 11	921.
Acme Spir	ning Co.		80	81
Arcadia M	ills		200	_
Aileen Mil	8		man Minn	51
American	Spinning	Co	-	300
American	Yarn &	P. Co	115	122
Anderson				71
Arlington				275
Aragon Co				216
Arcade Co	tton Mill	8		115
Arrow Mil	la .	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	of Janes	14

Augusta Factory	1	43
Belton Cotton Mills		94
Beaumont Mfg. Co	_210	230
Bibb Mfg. Co.		102
Brogon Mills		-
Clara Mfg. Co.	_110	-
Clifton Mfg. Co		
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	175	-
Chadwick-Hoskins Co. (Par		
\$25)		_
Chadwick-Hoskins Co. pfd	- 44	100
Chiquela Mfg. Co.		190
		130
Chiquola Mrg. Co., pfd		
Calhoun Mills	-	197
Cannon Mfg. Co. Clover Mills Climax Spinning Co.	_185	-
Clover Mills		121
Climax Spinning Co.	_125	-
Crescent Spinning Co	_ 81	85
Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	_170	-
Converse, D. E. Co.	95	-
Dacotah Cotton Mills	_	430
Darlington Mfg. Co.	-	91
Dixon Mills	102	111-
Drayton Mills	43	53
Dresden Cotton Mills	210	
Dunean Mills		90
	757455	00

EAGLE "MIKADO"	Pencil No. 174
IN 174 SEARCHTH	M DO X NOZ # MON
For Sale at your Dealer ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCE FAGLE MI	

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY - BOSTON

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-Agents-

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Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways Sliver Lap Machines Ribbon Lap Machines Comber Draw Boxes

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25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION GUARANTEED

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Abbeville Cotton Mills Bid. Asked. American Spinning Co. — 300 Anderson Cotton Mills, com. 68 75 Aragon Mills 190 225 Arcadla Mills 200 — Arkwright Mills 200 — Arkwright Mills 200 — Arkwright Mills 300 — Arcadle Mills, Ala. 500 Banns Mills — 100 Beaumont Mfg. Co. 210 230 Beiton Cotton Mills — 95 Brogon Mills 85 100 For Week Ending October 17, 1921.

Ch Service	0.0
Chesnee Mills 150	20
Chiquola Mills, com125	-
Chiquola Mills, pfd. 73	-
Clifton Mfg Co 195	13
Clinton Catton Mills	1.0
Clinton Cotton Muis200	. 4
Columbus Mig. Co., Ga165	
Cowpens Mills	8
D. E. Converse Co100	-
Da las Mfg Co Ala 165	24
Doubleman Men Co	
Darungton Mig. Co.	9
Drayton Mills 42	-
Dunean Mills, com 83	-
Dunean Mills pfd 80	. 8
Earle & Dhoniv Milla Co 190	
Eagle & Fhema Mins, Ga120	14
Enterprise Mig. Co., Ga 85	-
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga. 300	-
Gaffney Mfg. Co. 74	7
Gainesville C Mills Ca com 100	
Chamber of Mine, Ga., Com. 100	
Glenwood Mills 100	11
Gluck Mills 99	11
Granitoville Mfg Co 150	200
W N Clean Coston Mills NS	
W. S. Gray Cotton Mins	100
Greenwood Cotton Mills175	-
Grendel Mills100	13
Hamrick Mills	16
Hostonilla Cotton Mills 905	20
martsville Cotton Milis	-
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	350
Hermitage Mills 100 Inman Mills 80 Inman Mills, pfd. 92 Inter. Mills, com., (Par \$50) 40	
Inman Mills 80	_
Inman Mills, pfd 92	000
Total Mills, plu.	7 × 10
Inter. Mills, com., (Par \$50) 40	-
Jackson Mills	25
Judson Mills245	
	- 0
Judson Mills, pfd 87	-
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga125	150
Lancaster Cotton Mills175	
Laurena Catton Milla 100	
Laurens Cotton Mills100	-
Limestone Cotton Mills	150
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C	136
Mar'boro Mills 70	76
Manage absented Mills (Ca.) 196	
Massachusetts Mills (Ga.)136	-
Mills Mfg. Co175	210
Mollohon Mfg Co -	13
Monarch Mills109	LUI
None Charles Annual Control of the C	
Newberry Cotton Mills	135
Ninety Six Mills150	-
Norris Cotton Mills100	-
Oceano Mille com 195	
Oconee Mills, com125	0.7
Orr Cotton Mills	11(
Pacolet Mfg. Co130	160
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd	9:
Panola Mille	200
Pallage Mills	200
minam Mills	100
Pelzer Mfg. Co115	125
Pickens Cotton Mills100	-
Piedmont Mfg. Co125	135
Dog E W Mea Co	
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co 95	110
Poinsett Mills	90
Ancaster Cotton Mills 160 Limestone Cotton Mills 100 Limestone Cotton Mills — Marion Mfg. Co., N. C. — Mar'boro Mills 70 Marsaachusetts Mills (Ga.) 136 Mills Mfg. Co. 175 Mollohon Mfg. Co. — Monarch Mills 100 Newberry Cotton Mills 150 Norris Cotton Mills 150 Occonee Mills, com. 125 Orr Cotton Mills — Pacolet Mfg. Co. 130 Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd. — Panola Mills — Palper Mfg. Co. 115 Pelzer Mfg. Co. 115 Pelzer Mfg. Co. 115 Pelzer Mfg. Co. 125 Poinsett Mills — Riverside Mills — Ri	
\$12.50)9	11
Savon Mille	100
Sibler Men Co Co	Tim
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga 48	55
Spartan Mills111	117
Toxaway Mills, com, (Par	
\$95)	
\$12.50) 9 \$axon Mills 9 \$axon Mills 48 \$Bartan Mills 111 Toxaway Mills, com. (Par \$25) 26 Foxaway Mills, com. (Par \$25) 27 Fucapau Mills	-
roxaway Mills, com. (Par \$25) 27	30
Pucapau Mills	220
Union-Buffalo Mills, com 22	
Union Duffello Mills, Collinson 22	-
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd. 80 Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd. 80 Union-Buffalo Mills, 37 Victor-Monaghan Co., com. 91 Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd. 96 Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. 145 Watts Mills com.	-
Union-Buffalo Mills, 37	40
Victor-Monaghan Co., com 91	94
Victor-Monaghan Co nfd 96	
Wana Chaola Men Cl., piu. 96	100
ware shoals Mig. Co145	-
Watts Mills, com.	110
Watts Mills, 1st nfd	80
Watts Mi'ls 2nd ned	00
Watts Mills, com. Watts Mills, lst pfd. Watts Mills, 2nd pfd. Whitney Mfg. Co.	95
whitney Mig. Co	
Williamston Mills200	190
	190
Woodruff Cotton Mills 150	-
Woodruff Cotton Mills150	200
Woodruff Cotton Mills150 Woodside Cotton Mills, com100	200
	-

Textile at Standstill in Brazil.

Washington.-The sale of textiles in Brazil has practically stopped. due to large mill stocks on hand, together with the exchange situation. according to a report from Assistant Trade Commissioner B. H. Noll, Rio de Janeiro, just made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"The mills have large stocks of gray (undyed) goods on hand," the commissioner reports, "and the importers have enormous stocks of cotton piece goods of all kinds which can not be moved; conse-For Week Ending October 17, 1921. abroad. Neither is any buying being done in woolen goods, although stocks are low.

"The causes of these conditions are much the same as those affecting many other lines—(a) the fact that those who ordinarily might purchase textiles are buying very close in order to keep out of bankruptcy; (b) the high tariff; and (c) the depreciated value of the milreis.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa .- Trading in the yarn market continued rather slow during the week. Inquiry continues good and some spinners reported that their volume of business was sufficient to make them feel that the their volume of business sufficient to make them feel that the buyers are becoming more and more inclined to follow the higher prices. The weakness in cotton this week caused further hesitation in buying, but it is generally believed by most factors that the recession is only temporary and that prices will soon stiffen again. However, the weakness was sufficient to cause many buyers to hold off the market. It has been frequently pointed out here this week, to illustrate the deadlock that has existed in the market for some weeks, that the South will sell its cotton above 20 cents, but refuses to follow the market below that figure and that yarn buyers will follow the market up to 20 cents. but not above that figure. With cotton continually fluctuating around the 20 cent price as a pivot. It seems impossible for the two to get together for business in a large way.

It is reported that many contracts for high grade automobile yarns are still being held in abeyance. The tire people are reported to be buying cheaper yarns at the moment, indicating that the use of the higherpriced article must wait for the return of normal conditions in the automobile industry. Considerable activity is noted in electrical yarns, especially in the very fine yarns used in winding magnets and in other fine electrical work, but coarser yarns are by so means neglected. New Business in all departments is reported to be fairly well distrbuted between knitters and weavers. Some increase is reported in the number of contracts being placed for deliveries running into next year, though the process is slow. Most buyers seem to prefer to proceed very cautiously, covering their needs as they develop rather than to anticipate them, even in a moderate degree. While wide differences are often noted in quotations from different spinners, a fair amount of stability is apparent, especially in most of the orders coming to hand for moderate late for prompt delivery.

Ouotations were as follows:

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	-
Control of the Chair Warms The	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Et	C.
6s to 10s	
12s to 14s	
2-ply 16s	
2-ply 20s	
2-ply 24s	
2-ply 26s	
2-ply 30s	
2-ply 40s	
2-ply 50s	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins. 6s to 10s	
10s to 12s	1/2
148	
168	
20s	
248	
30s42 @ 43	
-36s	
40860 @ 65	
50s	
60a	
Southern Single Chain Warps.	
6s to 12s	
148	
16s	
208	
228	
24s	
268	
308	
408	
Southern Single Skeins.	
6s to 8s	
108	
12s32 ½ @	
14s	
168	
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22s	
24s	
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30s	
Southern Frame Cones.	
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10s	
148	
16s	
18s	
208	
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248	
26s	
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2-ply 30s	
2-ply 36s	
2-ply 40s 90 @	
2-ply 50s	
2-ply 60s1.15@1.	25
2-ply 70s	
2-ply 80s	16
Combed Peeler Cones.	
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18s	
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22s	
248	
26s	
288	
309	
328	
348	
36s72 @	
40s	
40s	
40s	

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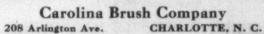
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Cotton Goods

was rather light as the week closed, were booked. especially in the primary end. Buywas slightly easier. Prices were named on many lines of domestic branded goods for future delivery, but in most cases they were not ordered very freely. Mills making vance wide print cloths, sheetings, pillow cent. cases are so well sold ahead that "Th there was little complaint of the higher prices now being asked for forward contracts. Most of the largcales and prints are doing little busi- not

spring are finding it easy to dispose of them as far as they care to sell at the old prices, and moderate ad- entirely satisfied with their position. vances are being asked on them for goods, finishers reporting large orders from converters these fabrics and some of the heavier piece-dyed profitgoods.

Although trading was very quiet on Tuesday in the cloth markets, prices were holding very steadily at the close. For 38 1-2 inch 64 x 60s iit was possible to do 9 3-8 c for spots and 91-4c for December. On 68x72s mills would accept 10 1-2c for late delivery. On 60 x 48s, the price ran from 8c to 8 1-4c, the latter price being asked for Eastern spots, and the former for Southern October goods. Offerings of 72 x 76s at 11 1-2c from second hands were made in the course of the day. For 4-yard 80s, 14 1-2c was paid in the East and 14 1-4c was done for a small lot for November-

Sheetings showed very little change. There were some fair sized inquiries in at slightly lower prices and they were under consideration by mills when the market closed. The lower price on cotton was accepted as a reason for the lower bids made. Most mills making sheetings are so well sold for 60 days that they are not open to consider orders under the market for anything this year.

Pajama checks are still in demand at 12 1-2c and mills do not care to sell at that basis as they are allows: ready comfortably supplied with Cot. mid. up, spot, N. Y..... 19.55 Combed yarn goods were

as follows:

on an average of 9 per cent or 10 Brown sheet'gs, So. Stand.... 14 up to March 31, 1922, and it will be recalled that orders were sharply Kid finished cambrics10a11

New York.-Cotton goods trading cut down in July at the time they

"While the foregoing statement ing of grade goods was not large with respect to 9 or 10 per cent adand the general tone of the market vances over July prices is correct yet the advance has been uneven. For instance, a consideration of advances in one of the largest selling gingham interests, shown an advance ranging from 16 to 20 per

"The suggestion is made to the effect that with ginghams sold at prices such as have prevailed during the first eight months of 1921, er denims producers are well sold to the percale prices will be conser-the end of the year. Printers of per-vately influenced so that they may be higher than comparable ness beyond selling small run over goods in ginghams. When the gingham manufacturers were Agents handling wash goods for whether they regretted having sold at firm prices so far in advance they said they had no regrets and were

"One of the manufacturers stated dater delivery. There was continu- that the superintendent of his mills ed activity in fine combed yarn said that if he were gven contnuthat the superintendent of his mills ous production, he could sell at the figured cost and show a handsome

> 'Satisfaction has been expressed with the manner of the announcement of new prices by one of the gingham manufacturers wherein the entire line was quoted in the newspapers at a list price subject to discounts, thus protecting the interest of the wholesale distributor.

> Mention of the revised prices for wide sheetings is made in the letter of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association:

> "Wide sheetings have undergone an upward revision in price from 10 2 1-2 per cent, the explanation being made that as these goods were never reduced to the extreme extent that other goods were, it s consequently not necessary to make such sharp advances.

> "Leading brands of wide sheet-ings are said to be well under order to the end of November and those orders which were placed at value for December delivery have been cut down about 50 per cent and entered at a definite price 12 1-2 per cent over previous prices.

> "Where wholesalers have been willing to permit it, the balance of such orders has been continued for later delivery.'

Quotations on Friday were as fol-

Print cloths. 28-in., 64x64s.... 7
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.... 6 3-4 The developments in the gingham Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.... 6 1-2 situation are discussed in the cur- Gray g'ds, 38 1-2-in. 64x64s... 10 rent market letter of the National Gray g'ds, 39-in-, 68x72s.... 10 5-8 Wholesale Dry Goods Association Gray g'ds 39-in., 80x80s.... 14 1-4 Brown sheet'ngs,3-i-thep -"Manufacturers of gingham have Brown sheet'gs, 3-yard..... 13 in some cases announced advances B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd, 56x60s.... 11 -4 Standard prints

Show at Greenville last week, R. P. Sparks, of Ottowa, president of the Canadian Association of Garment the harvest and manufacturers, stressed the friend- ulation of Asia." ship that has so long encured be-tween Canada and the United Mr. Sparks said, the people of Can-States and the trade relations of the two coun-He also expresses the view that this country's trade with Can-ada will be severely hurt by enactment of prohibitive tariff measures.

Mr. Sparks gave figures to show that Canada was Uncle Sam's "best customer." Canadian purchases last from the United States, said. were \$900,000,000 in value. this being \$150,000,000 more than the United States sold to the countries of South America, and amounting to one-eighth of America's whole business with the world. "You bought from us last year about \$550,000,000," he said.

Mr. Sparks then said he would not discuss tariff matters, except to say that the United States had enacted prohibitive tariffs on agricultural products and as a consequence, Canadian sales to America have fallen-off by a half, and will be shown to have fallen to one-third of sales during the same six months of last year. "We have been obliged to cut down our purchases from you," he asserted. He pointed out that Canada is doing business with the Unit-States with a currency that is below par, which increases the unfavorableness of the situation for the Canadians. One way to remedy this situation, he said, is either to more to the United States, or buy less from them. "You are forc-ing us to buy less," he said. "We must buy certain commodities from you, coal and cotton, for instance, and it is our policy to buy nothing The objects of the legislature of both countries, he said, should be to increase rather than lessen trade.

good customer, since American capital to the extent of two billion dollars is invested in Canadian enterprises. He told of the great natural resources, of Canada, and gave a number of illuminating figures in this connection.

Turning to the political situation, Mr. Sparks stressed the point that Canada's interests were identical identical with those of the United States on many vital international problems. He referred to the feeling on the part of many Americans that America should not go into the League of Nations because of the fear that Great Britain would have the prepondence of the voting strength, the implication being that Canada would be voted in line with England's wishes. As a matter of fact, he said, Canadian delegates had vodelegates than with them, and Canproblems of the Pacific, he declared, respectively, in 1919.

Says Tariff Will Hurt Trade With which are not problems of the United States alone, but are interna-tional. He referred to the early Speaking at the formal opening struggles of the English race in set-exercise of the Textile Products ting and devloping this great American continent, and declared that "we have decided that we will reap the harvest and not the surplus pop-

While her officials were silent, spoke interestingly of ada, were disappointed that their nation had not been invited to a place at the disarmament conference, although they were delighted to see that President Harding had taken such a step to bring about the settlement of international problems through diplomacy. He said the people of Canada felt that they were prepared to back up the United States' view "to the limit."

Mr. Sparks referred to the fact that the United States and Canada had lived a hundred years in peace without a sign og a fortification along the 4,000 mile frontier. border is marked merely by a series of stones, he said, and these stones should be regarded not as a dividing line but trysting places where friends meet friends. The war was fought to make the world safe for Democracy, he said, and Canada and the United States should continue to be an example of how the American continent could be made safe for Democracy with two nations living side by side in thorough amity, wthout a sign of a fortification on their boundary line—a situation not duplicated among any of the other great nations of the world.

Analyzes Decline in Imports of Cotton Textiles.

Washington, Oct. 10.-Manufacturers and exporting houses are warned by E. F. Pickard, chief of the Textile Division. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, not to concentrate their attention on export statistics to the neglect of the import data.

"The movement of different commodities from abroad into this coun-Mr. Sparks declared that Ameritry is frequently an accurate much cans have a great interest in Canada of domestic trade conditions," Mr. cans have a great interests in a Pickard says, "and furthermore, a pickard says, "and furthermore, a canada of the former may recareful study of the figures may reveal hidden aspects of broad economic conditions vitally affecting industries which depend to a considerable extent on their export distribution.

August imports of cotton cloths show a falling off of nearly one-third from arrivals a year ago; for the eight months the total was less than half that for the corresponding period of last year, though three times that for January-August, 1919. The decline was most marked in unbleached or gray goods.

"While the month's imports from Switzerland and Japan were about double the quantity received from them in August of last year, Great Britain delivered less than half its 1920 yardage. For the eight months France shipped one-half and Great ted more often against the English Britain a little more than onefourth the quantity shipped during ada had moved for the elimination the corresponding period of 1920, of the much-discussed Article Ten. but five times and one and one-half Canada stands with America on the times the yardage supplied by them,

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Carder and Spinner Wanted. Wanted at once, boss spinner and carder, job pays \$24.00 per week. Also want a card grinder at \$18.00 per week and a section man for spinning. Must be hustlers who can get production. None but first class men need apply. Write or wire J. F. Brannon, Supt., Navarro Corsicana, Texas. Mfg.

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ences in your first letter. Imperial Cotton Mills, Co., 501 Mortage Guarantee Bldg. Los Angeles, Cal.

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Salesman Wanted.

For Mill Supplies. Address Salesman, care of Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Superintendent Wants Position-

Want position as superintendent of yarn mills. Have had 15 years practical experience, age 36, married. Can give best of references as to character and abil-Address "Competent," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Slasher Man Wanted.

Wanted man to take charge of slashers and warpers in ging-ham mill. Must be able to figure patterns and do first class work. Also want man on Universal Winders. Address Slasher, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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During the three months membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires. We do not guarantee to place every man sphe joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Ten yéars' experience. Now em-ployed and giving satisfaction, but want larger from. Address No. 3207.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or overseer of carding and spinning in medium size mill. Best of references. Address No. 3298.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill on white or colored work, plain or fancy. Experienced on all kinds of work and have handled two or three good jobs with satisfaction. Address No. 3209.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Long experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3210.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Long ex-perience in all lines of work and can produce satisfactory results. Address No. 2211.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of yarn mill. Will go go anywhere. Twenty years practical experience in mill and a graduate of two textile schools. Address No. 3212.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,-000-spindle mill on warp or hosiery yarn, white or colored. Prefer mill equipped to spin variety numbers—from 8's to 30's. Married, age 42, thirty years in mill and can make what the trade wants. Would consider overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Address No. 3213.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room as assistant superintendent, or superintendent of small damask mill. Ten years' experience, seven as over-seer; graduate of N. C. Textile School. Address No. 3214.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill or overseer of large weave room. Now employed but want to change on account of location. Long experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3215

WANT position as superintendent of small mill on plain weaving or yarn, or overseer of carding and spinning. Am 38 years of age; married; 12 years' experience as overseer, three years as superintendent. Good reason for changing. Address No. 3216.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both in large mill or super-intendent of small mill. Several years of successful experience and a wide range of work: Reference, Address

WANT position as overseer of carding in mill often to forty thousand sp'indles. Prefer coarse or medium numbers. Now employed as second hand in large mill. Thirty-three years of age; married, and can furnish good reference from present employer. Address No. 3218.

WANT position as supernitendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large yarn or weaving mill on white goods. Best of reference as to charac-ter an dability. Address No. 3219.

ANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but don't like location; 41 years old; married; 18 years' experience as superintendent and overseer. Can handle any size job. Address No. 2220.

WALL position as overseer of weaving on white or colored goods. Many year experience and reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3221.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. At present employed but have good reasons for changing. Age 40, married, with small family. Can furnish best of reference. Address No. 3222.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can fur-nish best of references and get results. Address No. 3223.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Employed at present but want larger job. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address as to ch No. 3224.

ANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Long and successful experience and can furnish good reference Experienced on white and colored work on all numbers. Address No. 3225. WANT

WANT position as superintendent of good hosiery yarn mill. Can furnish reference from some of best mill men in South. Address No. 3226.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or both in small mill. Address No. 3227.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Now employed but have good reasons for making change. References if wanted. Address No.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years' experience and can give satisfaction on either large or small job. Satisfactory references from past and present employers. Address No. 3233.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take place as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Now employed as Superintendent of combed yarn mill. Have been superintendent and overseer for long term of years, have been with present company for 10 years. Age 36. Good references. Address, No. 3234.

WANT position as superintendent or salesman for textile supply house, or office position with mill company. Am textile graduate and have had long and varied experience in mill work. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3235.

WANT position as superintendent, preferably in colored goods mill. Have been superintendent for many years, and have run colored mills on almost every class of goods made in the South. Successfully operated one mill on sheetings for three years and am especially experienced on ginghams and outings. Address No. 3236.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room, large or small; am 44 years old; 25 years' experience. Good references. Long experience in clerical work and would consider clerical position. Address No. 3237.

WANT position as overseer of weaving.

Long experience and am capable of getting good results. Best of references.

Address No. 3238.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced and can handle white or colored work, hosiery or underwear yarns, cone and tube winding, plain weaving. Have been superintendent in some of the most successful mills in the South. Can get quality and quantity production. Excellent references. Address No. 3239.

WANT position as overseer of weaving.

Now employed but have good reason
for changing. Can handle large or
small job and have had many years' experience on a wide variety of goods.
Good references. Address No. 3240.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Thirty-nine years old. Have had 13 years' experience as overseer, eight years as fixer, grinder and second hand. Experienced on white or colored work. Good references. Address No. 3241.

WANT position as overseer of wearing. Now employed on large job, but have satisfactory reasons for wishing to

change. Many years' experience on various fabrics. Can furnish satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address No. 3242.

ANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or superintendent of small mill. High grade man who can get excellent results. Now employed, but wishing larger position. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 3243.

VANT position as master mechanic. Have held similar positions with some of the largest mills in South Carolina. Thor-oughly experienced in engine, boiler and shop work. Have handled this work for 20 years. Am an A-1 mechanic and can give fine references. Address No. 3244.

ANT position as overseer of weave or yarn mill. Am especially qualified for job on ducks and yarns. Experienced also on sheeting and bag goods. Prefer Georgia, Alabama, North or South Carolina. Satisfactory references. Address No. 3246.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner, or would take carding and spinning. Have had many years of practical experience both as superin-tendent and overseer. Good character, excellent references. Address No. 3246.

WANT position in spinning room. Cal overhaul spinning, plumb spindles and handle all kinds of similar work. Cal come on short notice. Excellent ref erences. Address No. 3247.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room, shipping clerk, or both. I have handled this work in large mills on various gods and have a ways given satisfaction. Would like to correspond with mills needing first class cloth room man. Satisfactory references. Address N. 3249.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Long experience. Can furnish good references as to my ability to get quantity and quality production. Fine references. Address No. 3250.

WANT position as superintendent of cot-ton twine or cordage mill. In present position as superintendent for 12 years. Would accept position as carder and spinner. Fine references. Address No. 3251.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, medium size, or would accept good p'ace as overseer of carding. Practi-cal man of all-around experience and can give satisfaction. References. Ad-dress No. 3252.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent, or would consider place as overseer of weaving in large room. Can handle either plain or fancy work and can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3253.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or would take position of second hand in large room. Thoroughly qualified by experience and training to handle spinning efficiently. Good references. Address No. 3254.

WANT position as master mechanic Have handled some of the largest jobs of the kind in Southern mills and an competent and reliable man. Now em-ployed, but wish a larger place. Ex-cel.ent references. Address No. 3255.

WANT position as overseer of weaving.

Now employed with good mill, but am
qualified to handle larger job and will
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able to handle a wide variety of fabrics.

Address No. 3256.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or wou'd take both. Have had long ex-perience and can give satisfaction. Ex-cellent references. Address No. 3257.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in any size room. Would take carding and spinning in large mill. Prefer mill in the Carolinas or Virginia. Now employed, but wish larger job. Good references. Address No. 3258.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill in and Southern State. As experienced on all kinds of yarns, single and ply yarns, skeins, tubes an hosiery yarns. Good references. Address No. 3259.

WANT position as mill bookkeeper, pay roll clerk, general office assistant or typist. Am thoroughly familiar with textile office work. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3260,

WANT position as shipping clerk or cotton grader. Qualified to handle either or both jobs. Good references from present and past employers. Address No. 3261.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am practical man of many years' ex-perience and can get quality and quan-tity production. Best of references, Ad-dress No. 3262.

WANT position as overseer of small weave room or as assistant overseer or second hand in large mill. Am 41 years old, strictly sober and honest. Would be pleased to submit references. Address No. 3263.

WAN'T position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years' experience as over-seer and second hand and have always given satisfaction. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3264.

WANT position as superintendent, or would take place as overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed. Exper-lenced on various constructions and am competent, reliable man. Address No. 3265. Address

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed on good job, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Experience on many weaves and can give satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3266.

WANT position as superintendent or would accept place as overseer of card-ing and spinning in large mill. Now em-ployed, but can change on short notice. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 4267.

ANT position as overseer of weaving. Am thoroughly experienced on practi-cally all kinds of goods made in the South. Now employed. Can furnish satisfactory heferences. Address No. 3268.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 16 years experience as spinning room overseer and can give satisfactory references from present employers. Have been on present job for four years and given satisfaction. Address No. 3269.

WANT position as superintendent. Now successfully running yarn mill, but am capable of haidling a much larger job. Good references. Address No. 3270.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of large weave mill, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Would be glad to submit references from present and past employers. Address No. 3271.

WANT position as second hand in spin-ning. Long experience in large rooms and can guarantee to give satisfaction. Now employed. Can give best of refer-ences. Address No. 3272.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or carding and spinning. Now employed as overseer spinning. Can handle any size job in competent manner. Have held present position for three years, but wish to change to another section. Good references as to ability and character. Address No. 3273.

WANT position as superintendent, or would consider good carding job. Yarn mill only, 5,000 to 15,000 spindles. 12 years as superintendent. Age 44, married. References. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3274.

WANT position as superintendent. Nov employed in large mill and giving sat isfaction, but would like to change. Ex cellent references. Address No. 3275.

WANT position as superintendent, or would accept position as overseer of carding in well paying mill. Now em-ployed, but wish larger place. Long practical experience and can get results. Address No. 3276.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or overseer of carding and spinning. Have had over 20 years' experience in the mill and have satisfactorily handled many large jobs. Now employed. Excellent references. Address No. 3277.

WANT position as superintendent in mill of 10,000 to 50,000 spindles. Now have place as superintendent of medium size yarn mill, but wish larger job. Can guarantee quality and quantity production. Prefer to locate in Georgia. Best of references showing long experience and character and ability. Address No. 3278.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of spinning and twisting in large mill. Can come on short notice and will gladly furnish references showing my ability to handle the work satisfactorily. Address

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or both. Now employed in successful mill, but wish to change for larger place. Experienced, sober and reliable. Good references. Address No. 3280.

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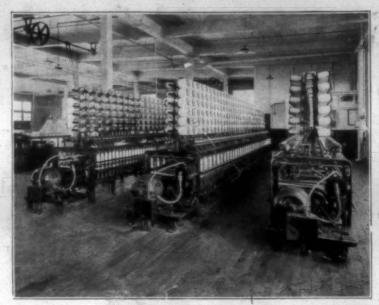
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